The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 171 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 20, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 18 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	To a.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
		0		
5th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
6th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	.....	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
29th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
12th "	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
24 "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	.....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	.....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
24th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	.....	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry	Caledonia ..	8,000	.....	..
27th "	Marmora ..	10500	.....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	.....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st "	China* ..	8000	.....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	.....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	India* ..	8000	.....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
15th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	.....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA.
JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. B. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

the Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	19th July	24th July
Kitis Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	26th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Muramoni	4045	9th Aug.	21st "
Rangoon Maru	T. Terada	3785	..	4th Septr.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakomoto	4709	6th Sept	18th Sep
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th "	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

291 Agen

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	ons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.

LHASA, 2185, Mon. 20th July *6 a.m. Direct
BARPETA, 3200. Thur. 23rd July about 9 a.m. Direct.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons on Thursday, the 23rd July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3,159, tons on Thursday the 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA	3413	Thursday 23rd July
*PURNEA	3306	,, 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 20th Aug.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 3rd Sept.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

20th July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for

BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road, }
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

ICC

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying to this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitue for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat). Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Steam's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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GEMMED CLUSTER NECKLETS.

NECKLETS SINGLE STONE.

JEWELLED VELVET NECKSLIDES.

JEWELLED FINGER RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANT EARRINGS

EARRINGS SINGLE AND CLUSTER

WATCHES BRACELET & PENDANT

ETC.

Those in search of modern fancies in gemmed ornaments, something distinctive or remarkable for individual touches of artistic dealing and out of the convention—every-day type, will derive considerable interest from an inspection of our stock, and that interest will help to reveal the fact that we still maintain our reputation for progressiveness in the selection of the most charming and graceful novelties. An inspection will also disclose the reality that our prices compare most favourably with London Cash Prices and in many cases—chiefly ornaments set with coloured gems—prices are lower, while the handiwork as a whole will expose a standard impossible to criticise for daintiness and quality.

In ORNAMENTAL WATCHES we have a bright, novel and pleasing collection for choice. Every watch is fitted with a high-grade lever movement, is sturdily cased and guaranteed. Our collection, therefore, is of a totally distinct class to the feather-weight, or paper-thick class commonly known in the "cheap" trade as "Display Goods."

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch 195, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or, T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

VICTORIA POWER LAUNDRY, Princes Dock, for good washing, returned quickly. Propr. JAMES CONNELL. 2988A

FRENCH INSTITUTE:, New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening July 16. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 3089

CAPITALIST prepared to advance large amount on valuable landed properties in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

BOARD and LODGING available in good locality in Fort. Large airy rooms, Electric Lights and Fans, and terms moderate. Apply Box 754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," 3282

DANCING—English gentleman wishes to take lessons between six and seven-thirty evenings. Write stating terms to Box No. 752 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3276

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

THE PIONEER LOCKWORKS are the only works in all India managed by practical Wolverhampton (England) Locksmiths. All Locks of guaranteed and reliable workmanship to be obtained of R. H. PATUCK & Co., Sole Agents, 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL COMMERCE INSTITUTE, Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi, For efficient coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Banking, Laws, Economics, Shorthand and Typewriting at most moderate charges. Admission at any time. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3026

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent nurse to take charge of Infant.—Apply with references to Mrs. REYNOLDS, Metropole, Naini Tal. 2110

WANTED a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Savantvadi State. Pay Rs. 35. Apply with testimonials to THE CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER, Savantvadi. 3175

WANTED a SUB-OVERSEER, post permanent, pay rupees thirty to forty per month, according to qualifications, rising upto rupees seventy per month, annual increment rupees five if the work be satisfactory. Apply sharp stating pay required, qualifications, and age to NAVLAKHA, M.T., Licensed Architect, Engineer, and Surveyor, Boulton Market, Karachi. 2215

WANTED a SENIOR EXAMINER on Rs. 125, with overtime allowance. Apply with testimonials to Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press, Calcutta.
F. GILBERT,
Offg. Superintendent,
Government Printing, Bengal.
Writers' Buildings,
Calcutta, the 9th July 1914. 2021

WANTED for the Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan, a qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 100 rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 with free quarters, two months' leave on 2-3rds of pay every 2nd year and actual travelling expenses on first joining and leaving provided she does not resign within two years from date of engagement.
Apply with recent testimonials to the Political Agent in Zhob, Fort Sandeman.
A. L. JACOB, Major
2020 Political Agent in Zhob.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E7.

WANTED.

WANTED a SECOND HAND BILLIARD in very good condition. Apply to Box No. 749 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3269

WANTED a small secondhand little used OIL ENGINE of from 8 to 12 B. H. P. in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 748 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3237

PROBATIONER Nurses are required for the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Board and lodging found.
Apply with particulars, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 2107

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED Locomotive Superintendent for light railways. Must have had running shed experience. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs 800, according to qualifications.—Apply by letter with copies of certificates, to MARTIN & Co., Calcutta. 2010

WANTED A BROKER or responsible man for Cotton Seeds, Rape Seeds and similar exporting articles. Only experienced person need apply to Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3261

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED.—A draftsman, who is also good estimater. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem.—Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—.
ASSISTANT COMMANDING
ROYAL ENGINEER,
2104 Karachi.

WANTED a COMPETENT TEACHER having good knowledge of English, Sanskrit and Gujarati to be a full time tutor to a lad of sixteen in the mofussil. Will be given free lodgings. (A retired school master or educationist with knowledge of the Vedanta Philosophy would be preferred). Apply stating qualifications and salary, etc. to Box No. 753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3280

A fully qualified Head Draftsman required for the Baroda State Railway Office. Applicants must be neat, quick and accurate workers, able to design, take out quantities and prepare estimates. Salary Rs. 160 per mensem, with biennial increment of Rs. 20 per mensem to a maximum of Rs. 200. Applications to be addressed to—The ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, for Railways & Communications, Baroda. 2195

WANTED—For the Loco. Shops O. & R. Railway, Lucknow, a Chargeman Moulder for the Iron Foundry. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. Applicants should be from 25 to 35 years of age and should have served an apprenticeship in the Foundry of some well known Railway or contractor. Only those with experience in Loco. Cylinder casting need apply. All applications with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, should be submitted on or before the 31st July 1914, to The LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, O. & R. Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow. 2106

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR—REQUIRED for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, in November next a FOREMAN INSTRUCTOR with practical experience in the care of Boilers and the running of Steam, Gas and Oil engines.
Initial pay offered Rs. 200 monthly with Free quarters.
Applications will be received up to July 30th, 1914.
Further particulars on application to Secretary to the Governing Body, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
B. HEATON,
Secretary,
2212 Governing Body, C. E. College.

WANTED an Engineer-Secretary for the Mussoorie Municipality. Salary Rs. 450 per mensem with Rs. 30 Horse allowance.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, up to the 31st August, 1914. The successful candidate will be required to take over the work on 1st April, 1915, but should be prepared to arrive two or three months earlier to gain local experience.
By Order,
A. ANDERSON, Captain,
Secretary and Engineer,
Municipal Board,
2008 Mussoorie.

AKYAB MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED for the Akyab Municipality a SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS on a salary of Rs. 200 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 300, plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.
A thorough knowledge of Civil Engineering in all its branches and ability to supervise the construction and maintenance of a piped water-supply, are essential qualifications for the appointment, which is permanent.
The selected candidate must satisfy the Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Burma, that he is possessed of the professional qualifications necessary to the due performance of the duties which he will be required to perform. He will be on probation for six months and on being confirmed in the appointment, will be required to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund.
Applications addressed to THE PRESIDENT, Akyab Municipality, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 7th August, 1914.
W. H. BAGGS,
2102 Secretary, Akyab Municipality.

FOR SALE.

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage. 2015

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534, "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

TYPEWRITER BARGAIN.—8 New Empire and 4 secondhand Remingtons, Yost etc., in good working order at MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers Medows Street, (opp. Oak Lane) on TUESDAY 21st July. 3271

FOR SALE.—Specification of the Gas and Electric Plant at Jaganmohan Palace.—
One 12 h. p. Crossleys "OTTO" Gas Engine with 2 Fly wheels, 6ft. 3in. diameter and 5½in. face, complete with water tank and pipes, etc.
One D. C. Dynamo by Byng and Hawkins, 135-100 Volts., 60-90 Amps. 940 Revolutions yer minute on 3 bearings, sliding bedplate, size of driving pulley 1ft. 8in. diameter, 6¾in. face. This Dynamo is belt driven by the above Crossley Gas Engine.
One 16 h. p. Campbell Gas Engine with 2 fly wheels 5½ft. diameter, 7½in. face with circulating water tank and Gas bag valve complete.
One D. C. Dynamo by Byng and Hawkins on 2 bearings, diameter of driving pulley 9½in. face 6in. 100 Volts, 129 Amps., 1,200 Revolutions per minute. This Dynamo is belt driven by the above Campbell Gas Engine.
2 complete sets of Mansfield Oil Gas apparatus consisting of 2 Gas tanks, 5 and 6 thousand feet capacity each, with 6 oil Gas producers, Furnaces, Hydraulic Valves, etc., etc. All these in good working order.
Apply with offers to THE PALACE CONTROLLER, Mysore. 2163

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana.)	Dep.	7.50
20.37 "	Mutra	"	8.45
23.20 "	Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48 "	Bhatinda	"	23.42
7.18 "	Ferozepore Cantt:	"	22.12
8.50 "	Lahore Cant: West	"	20.32
11.17 "	Wazirabad	"	17.50
13.30 "	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49 "	Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50 "	Rawalpindi	"	13.33
19.10 "	Nowshera	"	9.47
20.13 "	Peshawar Cantt	"	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 "	Delhi	"	4.25
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt.:	Dep:	2.11
3 .27 "	Saharanpur	"	23. 5
7 .25 "	Ambala Cantt, †	"	21. 8
		Arr.	20.45
	Kalka †	Dep.	19.30 §
		Arr.	15.40
	Simla	Dep.	13.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
§ A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MY clients Messrs. TYABJI & Co. have just learnt that the firm of Sulemanji Karimji are about to sell off the goods in the shop of Messrs. Tajbhai Hakimji and Sons as Mortgagees in possession. My clients have a lien under their contract with Messrs. Tajbhai Hakimji and Sons on a great part of the goods in the said shop the drafts for which have not yet been paid off by the said Messrs. Tajbhai Hakimji and Sons. Any one purchasing the said goods from the firm of Sulemanji Karimji will do so subject to my client's lien on the same.
SHUMS A. TYABJEE,
3279 Attorney for Messrs. Tyabji & Co.

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

ROVER'S' TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES for the Twenty-fifth Annual Association Football Tournament for the "Rovers" Challenge Cup will close on Monday July 27th 1914.
Full particulars can be had on application to the Joint-Hony. Secretaries.
H. ELLIOTT,
E. W. SMART,
Marsland Price & Co., Ld.,
Nesbit Road,
3234 Bombay.

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1st August next for unloading about 1,000 tons of steel rails, etc., from trucks in the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Bombay and forwarding them to Dwarka by sea. Rate to include unloading and stacking at Dwarka.
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Railways & Communications,
3259 Baroda.

NOTICES.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.
2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.
3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities, provided in the City of Bombay Improvement Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 89) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.
4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.
5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 4th August 1914 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.
6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.
7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1914.
8 Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1914 at the time of issue of Debentures.
9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1914.
10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and superscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 4th August 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.
11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.
12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.
13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,75,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.
By order of the Board,
G. W. HATCH,
Chairman.
Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 14th July, 1914. 3241

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that 12 Currency Notes amounting Rs. 7,500 seven of Rs. 1,000 each the numbers of which are given below, and five of Rs. 100 each the numbers of which are not known, have been lost this day by my servant. They are therefore warned against dealing with them and in spite of this if anybody is found to deal with them it would be at his risk and cost.
A reward of Rs. 1,000 will be given to the finder.

Z A	35829	Z A	36110
68		68	
"	50095		33529
"	50096		
"	50097		
"	47158		

3275 E. A. CURRIM.
17, Apollo Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "MARIENBAD" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Alexandra Dock No. 7.
The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.
APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.
ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.
W. DENSO,
3277 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1235.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 21st July at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, a quantity of piece-goods, cycles and the following furniture such as:—
Drawing room suites lined tapestry, Robert made easy chairs on castors, lined rich velvet and tapestry, teakwood substantial bedsteads, verandah benches, wooden screens, wall clocks, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cabinets, book-cases and cupboards, phonographs, and records, hatstands, English office chairs, etc., etc.
Property of a gentleman:—
1 fancy enamelled English bath tub.
1 piano by Collard and Collard, newly renovated.
By order of the office concerned:—
4 second-hand Remington and Yost typewriters.
By order of the mortgagee (office) concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khursetjee B. Ghandi:—
5 Empire Foolscap typewriters No. 2.
2 Empire Brief typewriters No. 2.
1 Empire Policy typewriter No. 2.
By order of the office concerned.
1 Lot Electric torches with extra batteries, large medium and small sizes.
3 Ruby Motor Cars for children.
6 Folding walking sticks convertible into umbrellas.
6 doz. cycle bells.
3 motor horns.
6 cycle horns.
At 3-30 p.m.
Several gent's new and second-hand bicycles, 1 lot rubber tyres and tubes for cycles.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 29TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN THE COMPOUND STORE OFFICE AT MAZAGON.
On WEDNESDAY the 29th of July, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell at Mazagaon in the compound of the Government Telegraph Stores, all the unserviceable stores of the department consisting of very large quantity of cast iron, wrought iron such as sockets, hand winch, rail cap parts, anchors, tubes, angle iron, tubular brackets, couplings tools of sorts, &c., cables of sorts, flexible wire, stay wire, iron wire of sorts, dry cells of sorts, Manilla ropes, tees flats, rusty stalks, accumulate plates, bulbs of sorts, ladders (iron) of sorts, a quantity of canvas hose, lot of bronze, copper and iron wires, a quantity of scrap iron and copper and steel wire and many other sundry articles.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The Balance to paid and good to be cleared within 8 days from date of sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th July, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY
PALACE OF VARIETIES.
6-30 To-night 10 p.m.
WATERBURY BROS. AND TENNEY
A comedy musical act.
IBEX IBEX
The clever shadowgraphist
SYLVIA—DANCER
The famous electrical turn
ELSIE COLLINS
The Pantomime Girl.
TO-NIGHT
OUR GREAT SIGHT FILM
BOMBARDIER WELLS
V
COLIN BELL
The two white Hopes.
Dont miss the fight to-night
India's Champion.
V
Australia's Champion.
The Fight of Fights.
TO-NIGHT
THE
EMPRESS OF IRELAND DISASTER.
Our operator has secured many touching scenes of this great disaster.
THURSDAY NEXT
GAIETY GALA NIGHT
ROSA ROMA
The Gipsy Violinist
The Two Philmers.
Fun on the Wire.

"A TATTOOED WILL"
Story of how a testament made during a shipwreck.
A HIGHLY SENSATIONAL FILM
3000 feet long.
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
To-Night! To-Night!!
A BUMPER PROGRAMME
ALSO
"THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE"
A drama bristling with sensation.
Saturday and Sunday Matinee with valuable Prizes 5-15 to 6-45 and Every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30. (S. T.)
SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT** Tel. No. 1271
A Picture for the Million
IN SATAN'S TOILS.
5,000 Feet Long—In Four Parts.
A story of Real Life containing a Plot that Thrills and Holds through every Foot. It contains a deep moral lesson that will appeal to every heart.
WE INVITE ONE AND ALL TO SEE THIS GREAT SOCIETY DRAMA.
3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Shows—11-15 to 12-30.
LOOK OUT FOR NEXT WEEK'S BIG ATTRACTION **JUDITH** A GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.
Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.
Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelanware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. Should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.
HARDINGE & Co
Ahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

NOW READY.
WILSON
PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES
ON
SANSKRIT AND THE DERIVED LANGUAGES
DELIVERED IN 1877
by
Sir R. G. BHANDARKAR, K. C. I. E, LL. D., Ph. D.
Price Rs. 2-8,
TO BE HAD OF
Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
Book-seller, Bombay.

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BOOKS. BOOKS.

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is *personally* useful and helpful

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A BOOK REPLETE WITH MESSAGES OF INSPIRATION FOR EVERY READER.

"I think the chapters in this book are the most effective and inspiring I have read. They make one want to be something better. Had I read them ten or fifteen years ago I should have been a different person now."—H. J. CROPLEY.

YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS.

"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels, this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—BROOKLYN TIMES

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Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.

THE SECRET OF ACHIEVEMENT.

A Book of Inspiration and Incentive to Young and Old.

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THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT.

"This is one of those inspiring, reasonable and valuable books that are bringing new life and new power to so many thousands all over our country and all over the world to-day.—RALPH WALDO TRINE.

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PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY.
HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.
EVERY MAN A KING.

RAMCHANDRA SON.

Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

A Wonderful Invention

ENBURNS SUBORDINA

600 Candle Power Lamp

"KEROSINA"

With Automatic Cleanining Needle

No Odour.

No Smoke.

No Wicks to Trim.

White Light.

Burns only one gallon (6 bottles) of Kerosine for about 65 Hours.

Simplest Construction.

Easiest Handling.

Complete Lamp as Illustrated.

Rs. 45 Nett.

Suitable for Clubs, Messrs, Residences, Halls, Billiards, Stores, Theatres, Shops, etc. etc

Illustrated Catalogue will be supplied on appli. aiontc

POY BROTHERS,

KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,

"L...legraphic A dress: BOMBAY NO 2

In Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

DRINK

"OLD CROWN"

LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

Besides being thoroughly whose some for ordinary use it is highly recommended by experts for sufferers from DIABETES, URIC ACID, etc., on account of its exceptionally low percentage of sugar and extractive matter.

Per bottle — — Rs. 3-0-0

Special Stockists:

LEOPOLD & Co.,

Chemists and Wine Merchants,

Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

Carnac Road, BOMBAY,

Supply

Oilmanstores, Household Goods Hardware, Furniture, etc., etc.

FREE. Stores Price List ON REQUEST.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 18th

S S Nurani	Lewis	Port Sudan	July 7
S S Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh	July 4
S S Linga	Cutbush	Karachi	July 16
July 1			
S S Moldavia	Gordon	Sydney	June 27
S S Himalaya	Cooks	London via Shanghai	June 30
S S Rangoon Maru	Nomura	Kobe	June 12
S S Marienfels	Sieghold	Hamburg	June 16

DEPARTURES.

July 18th.

S S Clan McBridge	Wright	Marmagoa
S S Colaba	Rose	Samarang

July 19th

S S Rikard Nordrook	Hunn	Bangkok &c
S S Nuneric	Mcdougall	Calcutta
S S Moldavia	Gordon	London

The following vessels to load on Saturday.

Steamers	Nurani	for	Jeddah
■ „	Islami	„	
„	Bankura	for	Persian Gulf

S.S. Nurani:—The steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Caltain E. R. Lewis, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Sudan, which port she had left on 7th July, with a geseral cargo and 6 passengers.

S.S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain F. B. H. Whytehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on 4th July, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on 16th July, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. W. Rose, sailed on Saturday for Samarang, with ballast.

S.S. Nuneric:—The steamer Nuneric, 3,629 tons, Captain S. Macdougall, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a same bottom cargo.

S.S. Rikard Nordrook, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Moldavi:—The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Moldavia, 4,930 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, sailed yesterday for London with a general, and same bottom cargo, mail and passengers.

S.S. Moldavia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Moldavia, 4,930 tons, Captain J. W. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, which port she had left on June [illegible] with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Himalaya:—The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Himalaya, 3,705 tons, Captain W. W. Cooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Shanghai, which port she had left on June 30, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain J. Nomura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on June 12, with a general cargo.

S.S. Marienfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Marienfels, 3,509 tons, Captain W. Sieghold, arrived is harbour yesterday from Hamburg, which port she had left on June 16, with a general cargo.

The S. S. Malda left Aden on Saturday.

The S. S. Arabia arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 17th.

The S. S. Elysia left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of the 18th.

"The Ellerman Line, s. s. "City of Poona," outward bound passed the Canal on the 17th insta, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 28th inst.

The Anchor Line s. s. Castalia outward bound, passed Suez on the evening of the 16th instant.

P DOCK.

Saturday, July 18th, 1914.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS.
A Clan Macpherson	Shapland	W. & A. G. & Co
B Hidelgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co
C & R Jeddah	Grant	Arab Steamer
K Lawoe	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
M Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N Baron Dalmeny	Weeks	J. F. & Co
O Markgraf	Schade	A. S. & Co
P Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	J. F. & Co

V. DOCK.

Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
4 Sutton Hall	Jenkins	W. & A. G. Co
5 Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co
Borderdale	Hay	J. F. & Co
9 Braunfels	Fimermann	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Lindenfels	Miller	T. M. & F.
12 & 13 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
16 Pentakota	Steward	M. M. & Co
17 Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Elgin	Potts	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Luson Maru	Miyata	K. G. K.
6 City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
8 Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co
7 Worsley Hall	Jinks	K. N. & Co
15 Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
16 Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Persia	Jenkin	P. & O. S. N. & Co

M.W.D.D.

Taiyabi (Repairing)	Kass	R. E. Collin & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Beekbergen	Mearden	W. & A. G. & Co
Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Caledonian	Goubault	M. M. & Co
Clan Robertson	Porterfield	T. M. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Kirkee	Curie	W. & A. G. & Co
Kabinga	Robinson	W. & A. G. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Nalrung	Jallis	T. M. & Co
Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Neinwoygaur	A. G. & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	W. & A. G. & Co
Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

SCINDIA (s) 102 cwts. Indian chutney and 13 cwts. curry powder Merwanji Poojiaji and Sons; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

SCINDIA (s) 55 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

SCINDIA (s) 470 cwts. stoves of hogsheads, 178 cwts. ends of hogsheads and 189 cwts. Iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

SCINDIA (s) 1,190 cwts. linseed and 285 cwts. gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 55 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts. linseed and 1,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

SCINDIA (s) 50 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA (s) 90 cwts. Indian chutney, N. K. Jussawala; 49 cwts. cardamoms, E. Sooltanally; 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

HIDALGO (s) 8,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

CULMA (s) 284 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.; 110 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 8,500 cwts. oastorseed, Ralli Bros.

LINDENFELS (s) 100 bales sawree cotton. H. E. Bode and Sons; 220 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, Salomon Bros.; 250 boles cotton, 100 bales cottonfly, 100 bales cottonwaste, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

LINDENFELS (s) 11 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 170 bales cottonfly, Salomon Bros.; 100 bales cottonfly, H. E. Bode and Sons.

BAUNFELS (s) 184 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 2 cwts. animal guts, Franco Indian Trading Co.; 210 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.; 52 cwts. gum arabic, J. Murbheram and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

FERENZE (s) 750 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 1,400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

FERENZE (s) 800 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

WARTENFELS (s) 125 cwts. aloes, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

WARTENFELS (s) 125 cwts. aloes, Hallingshurst and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

WARTENFELS (s) 177 bales wool, Tattersfield and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

LUZON MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Bankura from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—24 bags dry fruits, 73 bags A. kernels, 11 bags almonds, 115 bags raisins 30 bags pretas, 757 bags dates, 246 bags mottas, 448 carboys and 25 cases, rosewater, 25 bundles, rosebuds, 48 bundles and 1 case attari, 9 bags old copper, 135 bundles skins, 53 bags C. seeds, 482 bags sardines, 25 bundles wool, 6 bundles specie, 35 bundles salted fish, 20 bundles mats, 11 cases dry fish, 243 bags rapeseed, 300 bags sugar, 514 bundles mat tapes, 3 cases soap, 2 cases and 2 bales piece-goods.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE

GOVERNMENT STEPS TO SUPPLY TRAINED FIREMEN.

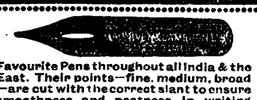
The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

The Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission have prepared, and Government have sanctioned, a scheme for the issue of certificates of competency to stokers after examination. The scheme, which is purely voluntary, provides for a monthly examination for certificates of two grades, the lower being that of "ordinary stoker," and the higher that of "tindal stoker." Candidates for examination in the lower grade must be not less than 18 years of age, and must produce satisfactory proofs of general good character and of at least six months' approved service as stoker or assistant stoker. Candidates for tindal stokers' certificates must be at least 20 years of age and must produce satisfactory proof of at least one year's approved service as a stoker with an ordinary stoker's certificate. The examinations for both certificates will be oral and practical only, and each candidate will be charged a fee of Rs. 5 for the lower grade and of Rs. 8 for the higher grade examination. The examination regulations have been published and forms of application for examination can be obtained free of cost from the office of the Commission at 15 Henshaw Building, Bank Street, Fort.

In order to encourage stokers to offer themselves for examination, the Chief Inspector will give short popular lectures to owners, engineers and others in charge of furnaces, on the best methods of using fuel when applied to industrial purposes so as to secure economical and smokeless results, and will issue printed instructions on the subject in English and vernacular. The Inspectors will also assist in training stokers who intend to take the examination.

The Commission realize that though millowners are generally anxious to abate smoke, they are handicapped by inefficient firemen. Now that the Commission have taken steps to supply trained men, Government hope that owners will readily take advantage of the scheme by inducing their employes to prepare themselves for the examination.

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS



Favourite Pens throughout all India & the East. Their points—fine, medium, broad—are cut with the correct slant to ensure smoothness and neatness in writing

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

Rainfall again diminished generally, but is still fairly widespread. There are indications of formation of a depression at the head of the Bay. The temperature is low in Central India and South-east Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, South Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in East and North Punjab, Mysore, Malaber and South-east Madras.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair six inches; Tavoy and Diamond Island one and a half; Moulmein, Rangoon and Kyaukpyu one; Bassein and Akyab three; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Hazaribagh one; Benares two; Allahabad one; Sialkot one and a half; Udaipur and Mount Abu one; Pendra one and a half; Bombay two; Ratnagiri and Marmagao one; Malegaon one and a half; Poona and Belgaum two; Calicut one and a half.

Forecast:—No great change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north. Temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Local ran has fallen; Jhansi has had 0.10in. and Allahabad 1.00in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.28in. and Kotah 0.30in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana but in excess at Bikaner.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Gujarat and Central India West; Deesa has had 0.62in., Surat 0.15in. and Neemuch 0.46in. In Kathiawar, Veraval reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect except at the coast stations and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Ranfall has been fairly general; Hoshangabad has had 0.20in., Khandwa 0.19in., Amraoti 0.10in., Nagpur 0.23in, Chanda 0.32in., and Raipur 0.24. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1.76in., Ratnagiri 1.17in., Mormugao 0.90in. and Karwar 0.48in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ranfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 1.44 in., Ahmednagar 0.15in., Poona 2.13in., Bijapur 0.22in., Belgaum 2.20in., Aurangabad 0.48in., Nizamabad 0.16in. and Hyderabad 0.14in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, fairly general in east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West and the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast, local in the United Provinces, north Malabar and on the Kathiawar coast, while it is insignificant in the Punjab. There has thus been a decrease both in the area and amount of rainfall in Malabar, the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and the Punjab but an increase in the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, fairly general rain in Central India West, the United Provinces, Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan; local rain in east Rajputana and Gujarat; some showers in Kathiawar and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 18th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Jan. to date.
PENJAB—AREA—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)	91.2	86.0	74	..	..	..
Jask	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17 h)	98.0	87.2	68	..	0.40	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.3	90.7	61	..	2.30	
Rawalpindi	95.4	77.0	89	0.06	6.81	
Lahore	109.4	85.2	78	..	2.94	
Sirsa	102.8	82.7	74	..	4.29	
Ambala	94.7	80.1	80	..	7.32	
Delhi	94.8	81.3	87	..	0.72	
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.0	81.9	83	..	12.00	
Mainpuri	93.0	82.1	88	..	5.2	
Jhansi	83.8	75.8	89	0.10	12.36	
Cawnpore	88.6	79.9	88	0.02	8.67	
Allahabad	87.4	77.8	92	1.00	20.67	
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	110.5	86.8	74	..	1.68	
Karachi	85.7	80.4	91	..	5.13	
Ajmer	86.6	76.7	86	..	5.07	
Jalpore	89.4	77.0	87	0.28	9.93	
Kotah	79.0	75.8	86	0.36	7.93	
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.1	78.3	90	0.07	3.90	
Dwarka	86.9	80.7	83	0.01	11.52	
Veraval	81.5	78.3	88	0.12	7.59	0.2
Rajkot	85.1	76.9	93	0.06	11.57	0.55
Bhavnagar Para	86.6	78.4	89	0.09	14.30	17.8
Surat	84.7	77.4	99	0.15	30.24	—1.33
Ahmedabad	83.6	77.8	87	0.03	10.90	—0.84
Deesa	82.2	77.1	90	0.62	5.48	1.53
Neemuch	74.3	70.5	96	0.48	10.23	—1.20
Indore	81.6	71.7	88	0.03	11.21	0.41
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						— 92
Jubbulpore	84.8	73.5	89	0.07	11.93	—5.42
Saugor	78.8	70.6	95	0.02	11.83	3.10
Hoshangabad	83.5	74.6	91	0.20	18.70	4.98
Khandwa	86.0	74.0	89	0.19	11.20	—0.85
Akola	84.4	74.0	79	..	9.90	—1.63
Amraoti	82.6	73.6	95	0.10	6.85	—5.22
Nagpur	84.6	74.6	85	0.23	13.26	—4.43
Chanda	85.7	75.0	82	0.32	11.27	—6.15
Raipur	80.7	73.7	93	0.24	12.16	4.
KONKAN—						—1 55
Bombay	83.1	77.2	83	1.76	23.08	2.08
Ratnagiri	84.3	74.3	90	1.17	53.36	3.71
Mormugao	86.2	75.3	90	0.90	56.97	17.60
Karwar	82.5	75.8	86	0.48	78.14	4.
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	77.6	70.9	83	0.15	8.44	—20 5
Poona	74.6	70.7	90	2.13	10.94	—575
Sholapur	85.6	71.8	91	..	8.26	—135
Bijapur	86.5	71.2	68	0.22	1.79	—098
Belgaum	75.3	67.8	97	2.20	18.29	—22
Aurangabad	79.3	70.2	95	0.48	11.53	1.286
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.6	73.1	81	0.16	18.28	2.292
Hyderabad	85.0	71.4	90	0.14	12.78	—5.16
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						—23
Mangalore	84.9	74.9	87	0.05	69.72	—24.
Calicut	79.9	73.9	97	1.49	52.84	19
Cochin	84.9	76.6	90	..	35.79	—6.0
Colombo	87.0	78.6	87	..	12.57	1.39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	91.3	76.2	84	0.25	6.41	—1.20
Bellary	90.2	74.5	76	..	0.47	—2.94
Guindapah	95.8	80.3	61	..	5.14	—0.75
Madras	94.3	75.7	72	0.53	2.23	—1.88
Bangalore	82.8	66.8	80	..	4.32	—0.99
Coimbator	86.1	72.1	65	..	1.28	—1.07
Trichinopoly	97.1	80.2	48	..	0.66	—1.40
Negapatam	94.3	78.6	76	..	0.87	—1.53

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 18th July was 29.77 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,

Bombay, July 17th 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.612	inches
Temperature of Air	80.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9	„
Dew Point	77.0	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.899	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	82.3	„
Minimum do. do.	77.2	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, WSW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	338	miles.
Fall of Rain	2.38	inches.
Total fall during month	6.38	„
Total fall during year	25.52	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 18th	0.01	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	HIGH WATER. Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m	ft. in.	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
S	18	m 8 6	24 6	18	m 0 51	18 4
		6 40a	24 2		1 43a	22 0
S	19	m 9 12	25 4	19	m 1 40	17 11
		7 55a	24 2		2 54a	21 8
M	20	m 9 59	26 3	20	m 2 36	17 4
		9 4a	24 6		3 51a	21 1
Tu	21	m 10 40	27 2	21	m 3 25	16 8
		10 2a	25 0		4 39a	20 5
W	22	m 11 18	28 0	22	m 4 10	16 1
		10 53a	25 9		5 20a	19 7
Th	23	m 11 54	28 3	23	m 4 53	15 6
		11 39 a	26 5		5 57a	18 10
F	24	m 0 30 a	29 1	24	m 5 34	15 2
					6 32 a	18 2

The following are the hours of rise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 18 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 10m.	Sunset	7h. 19m.
„ 19 (Sunday)	„	6h. 11m.	„	7h. 19m.
„ 20 (Monday)	„	6h. 11m.	„	7h. 19m.
„ 21 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 12m.	„	7h. 19m.
„ 22 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 12m.	„	7h. 18m.
„ 23 (Thursday)	„	6h. 12m.	„	7h. 18m.
„ 24 (Friday)	„	6h. 13m.	„	7h. 18m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h, 29-8m p.m; Last Quarter, 15th, 1h, 1-1m.p.m.; Apogee, 15th 3-6h. p.m.; New Moon, 23rd 5h. 8-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 28th, 5-5h, p.m.; First Quarter, 30th, 5h. 21-0m. a.m.

SLAYING PI DOGS.

DOG KILLING IN THE PUBLIC STREETS

The method employed in dog killing leaves nothing more to be desired of revolting features, writes a correspondent in the Madras Mail." The whole sight harrowing enough to one's feeling in the extreme has been carried to perfection in barbarity of execution at the hands of men appointed for the task, whose native untamed ferocity is fully pressed into service at the propect of a few annas, and to whose [illegible]icken conlition of life even a pie is tempting enough. The act perpetrated in broad day-light and in the public streets is one of the most repelling sights, and the tension it provokes in popular feeling is sufficient to call forth serious affray, but for the sanction of the "sirkar" behind as the people understand it.

The man set on the business moves about with a massive club and by sly degrees approaches the dog, lying at ease quite unsuspecting of any peril. The stick comes down with crushig force bringing the creature within an inch of its life, with all but a spark of life extinguished, and the yell of death agony is accompanied by convulsive switches. With blood gushing out in profusion, it trails behind the man setting up a red streak all along its route.

Sometimes each one of the gang counts his victims by quite a good number, and they are left to accumulate in a place while he is in quest of fresh numbers to swell his game. I do not argue with the zeal of misplaced compassion; neither do I cavil against the motive on which this measure is founded. But I feel bound to protest against the most objectionable method displayed in all its naked horror and in the glare of publicity. If need be that a more expensive method should be devised to gather these stray creatures, running rabid at, times and at rare intervals proving a menace to human life, the work of destruction may be less noisy and savage and not less effective for that and certainly more improved. To apply a readier method rather than leaving them to the mercy of heavy sticks and spare the public the sight of inhuman butchery is worth a thought. It is a duty we owe to society and to humanity.

A BLESSING TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.

"GUNO" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious INTERNAL Medicines PAINLESS POSITIVE cure in 3 days with instant relief, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Money returned if not cured.

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Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

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SAPAT & Co.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 11k.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 17th.

The Bombay Mails of 11th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Consols 2½ %	75 13/16plus ⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.16¼—1
Rentes 3 %	82¾—¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.49unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	25 11/16—5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	25⅛—5/16

Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by India China selling.

Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	63 13/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	2 3/16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m/st	3 1/16unegd.
„ Fine Trade Bill 3 months	2⅞unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅝unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans ..	1¾unchgd.

London, July 18th.

Consols 2½ %	75⅞—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.16¼ungd.
Rentes 3 %	82—¾
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.49¼plus ⅛
Bar Silver Spot	25 1/16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	25⅛unchgd.

Closing Tone o silver:—S

Rupee Pape ₄% ..	/16nchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate	27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	23/16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..3unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅞unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅝unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans ..	1½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans ..	1¾unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	260,00
Gold Bar to Bombay	120,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	10,000
Silver to Calcutta	10,000
Silver to Ceylon	6,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	6,000
„ Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Aug. ..	12.27plus 15
Futures at New York Oct. ..	12.22plus 15

Advanced on Bullish private crop reports and limited offerings.

Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13 5/16unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. ..	12.77plus 11
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	12.37plus 14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅞unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87—½
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	54½—¾

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	21,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	12,000
to France and Continent	33,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports . ..	296,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports ..	140,000

New York, July 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	3,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ „ to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York Aug. ..	12.19—8
Futures at New York Oct. ..	12.16—6

Declined owing to favourable weather Reports and Advanced partially on covering

Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13 5/16unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet

Futures at New Orleans Aug. ..	12.72—5
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	12.28—8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅞unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86⅞—½
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	54⅜unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 17th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ Sales of East Indian ..	50
„ Imports	nil.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:. Dull easier.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.

Tone of Manchester Market dull and inactive.

Mid. Americans	7.35—4
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .	Aug. 12.17plus 5
	Oct. 12.13 „ 6
New York Official noon call	Aug. 12.19 „ 7
	Oct. 12.14 „ 7
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug. 12.74 „ 8
	Oct. 12.32 „ 9

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.15 plus 1
A.S.	6.90 „ 1
S.O.	6.69—1
O.N.	6.64unchgd.
N.D.	6.58 plus 1
D.J.	6.57unchgd.
J.F.	6.58 plus 1
F.M.	6.59 „ 1
M.A.	6.60unchgd.
A.M.	6.61 plus 1

Liverpool, July 18th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	3,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
„ Imports	9,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Dull-steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Quiet.

Mid. Americans	7.38plus 3
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.16plus 1
A.S.	6.92 „ 2
S.O.	6.71 „ 2
O.N.	6.66 „ 2
N.D.	6.60 „ 2
D.J.	6.59 „ 2
J.F.	6.60 „ 2
F.M.	6.61 „ 2
M.A.	6.62 „ 2
A.M.	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,380,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	201,000
East Indian Visible Supply	429,000
American Visible Supply	1,838,000
Other Visible Supply	143,000
Total Sales	28,000
East Indian Sales	300
Total Speculation	1,000
East Indian Stock	58,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,000
East Indian Imports	10,000
American Afloat	50,000
East Indian Afloat	16,000
Total Afloat	85,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" quiet prices firm.

Tone "Cloths" Market rather easier.

Weft American 54's	11 9/16
Weft Egyptian 80's	17
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32' W.T.C.	10¼
„ 32's B.	10¼
„ 36's W.T.C.	10½
„ 36's B.	11
„ 42's	11 7/16
„ American 60's	15
„ Egyptian 60's	16½
„ „ 80's	21

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½/38 yards 16 by 12–8lbs. Red Heading 7/9

Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs. 8/2

White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range 2/8½

White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends 2/1

Cloth Gunnis's 36" G 20 cif ..	12/10½
40's Bannermills Twist . ..	11½
Geo Mayalls Yarns	11½
F G F Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	5½
Buyers or Sellers	sellers
Months	July-Aug
Water Twist American 30's ..	10⅝
„ „ „ 40's ..	11⅝
Mule „ „ 40's ..	11⅝
„ „ „ 50's ..	12½
„ „ „ 60's ..	14½
„ „ Egyptian 40's ..	16½
„ „ „ 50's	16½
„ „ „ 60's	17½

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 17th

Bales

Total Actual Export	3,000
„ Forwarded	57,000
„ Imports	26,000
„ Stock	883,000
Stock of Cotton in London:— ..	5,610
Cocon da fair red cif London..	4 31/32
Cocanada Ginned cif London..	5 1/32
Western good cif. London ..	5 5/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, July 17th.

WHEAT

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.. July-Aug.; London value unchanged 35¾

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London value firm

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.

New South Wales June; nominal 35½plus ¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk Buyers 55¼—½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers firm 50½plus½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept.; Dunkirk done firm 53plus ¼

Linseed Calcutta firm Aug.-Sept; London, done Buyers 51/9plus 1½d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug.; Hamburg sellers firm 47½plus ¼

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers steady unchanged £6/5/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£81 5/16plus 3/16
Copper Braziers unchanged	£75½
Yellow Metals unchanged	6½
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp	4/6/3—1 s/3d
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B	
4½% F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	10/15/0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged	4/17/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; steady but little doing unchanged 12/6¾

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Oct.-Dec.; still quite neglected unchanged 11/9

German Beet-root 88% sellers Aug. 9/3¾—½d

German Beet-root 88% sellers Oct.-Dec. 9/5—½d

Very quiet prices rather easier.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug.-Sept.; quiet but steady unchanged 13/4½

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/11½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/3

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/5½

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value very quiet prices steady unchanged 11/6¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; Buyers quiet but steady 2/10½plus ¼

London, July 18th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; London Buyers 35¾plus ⅜

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London Buyers 35½plus ¼

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. nominal.

New South Wales June; nominal unchanged 35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk value 55½plus ½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers firm 50½plus½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers firm 52⅞—⅛

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept.; London, done firm 52plus 3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug.; Hamburg sellers firm 48½plus ⅜

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers steady unchanged £6/5/0

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; Quiet 12/6—¾

Hungarian Crystals C. & F. India neglected Oct.-Dec.; unchanged 11/9

German Beet-root 88% Aug. sellers 9/3½—½d

German Beet-root 88% Oct.-Dec.; sellers quiet, prices firm 9/4¾—½

E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India July-Aug.-Sept.; sellers Very little doing prices, lesser 13/3¾—¾

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec,; value unchanged 10/1½

Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July Dec.; value unchanged 10/3

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/5½

Fine White Java C. & F, Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/6¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July August Quiet value unchanged 2.10½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, July 18.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and the market is dull with very little doing.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 15-16d
D.D. mail	1	3 31—32
T.T. forward, Sept.	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 ⅛
„ „ forward, 1-15 August	1	4 5—32
„ „ 6 m-s ready.. ..	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		135⅝
„ Shanghai		134
„ Japan		1..

BULLION.

Bar silver in London declined 5/16 both for ready and forward to 25 1/16 and 25 1/8 respectively. The fall was caused by India and China selling. The local market opened slightly easier at 73-10 for ready and the settlement and has been quiet during the day with little doing, closing one annas lower as under.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	73	9	0
1st Settlement	73	9	0
2nd Settlement	73	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 16th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	48	55,265
B. B. & C. I. Railway	39	48,199

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The Paper Market stood unchanged to-day and a fair amount of business was reported at Rs. 95-15 for the 31st July delivery. The rate for the 31st August settlement stood at Rs. 95-12.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (short dated) were placed at Rs. 101.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a better torn to-day and a rise was registered in certain shares.

David improved to Rs. 492½ and Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 400 but at the close stood at Rs. 402½.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,055 to Rs. 1,065 for August.

Standard improved to Rs. 937½ and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,415.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,787½ per cash 5½ per cent. Central India Mill Preference shares changed hand at Rs. 487½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 200, and crescents were in demand at Rs. 100.

Swan declined to Rs. 220. Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 221.

Central Provinces Ry. shares (old issue), changed hands at Rs. 130.

Tapti Valley Ry shares were placed at Rs. 602½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were quoted at Rs. 970.

Vishnu Cotton Ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 375.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 83 and Deferred declined to Rs. 147.

Tata Hydro 5½ per cent. Debentures were in demand at 8 per cent. Premium. (Rs. 1,080).

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 62 c. d.

Eastern Bank shares advanced to Rs. 79 (old issue).

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Small steady market, not much offering, some scattered selling. Miss Giles estimates the crop condition on 10th July as 78-8 per cent. Texas condition 76 per cent. Narrow steady market. Miss Giles' report less favourable, than expected. The Master Cotton Spinners' Association meeting in Manchester endorsed short time proposal; ballot will be taken." (New York):—"Shorts covering in a narrow market." (Crop: our private cable):—In Southern Texas Crop prospects are good to excellent. In Central Texas crop prospects are good, but a great percentage of the plants are small and are commencing to need rain. In West and Central West Texas crop prospects are the best we have had for the last six years. Enough moisture still for 10 days. General rains are needed next week. So far no damage has been done in Texas.

Gruning:—"Miss Giles estimates the crop condition at 78-8 per cent. Short time is probable."

Miss Giles' bi-monthly report up to 10th July, giving an average condition of 78.8 per cent. is less favourable than expected and the American market closed 14 to 15 points up for new crop. Weather reports are still conflicting and probably emanate from interested sources. We anticipate further fluctuations with no marked change either way unless there is a decided and continued improvement in the crop, or a similar deterioration. The result of the ballot on the short time movement, whether in favour or not, is unlikely to affect the market for new crop.

The steadier feeling in the local market reported at yesterday's close has been accentuated by the advance in America, and good Broach opened at Rs. 284, fine Khamgaon Akola January being Rs. 250. A small business has been done in new crop and the tone of the market at the close is steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton the demand is limited.

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales..	4,000
Total Imports	9,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	
J.A.	7.17
A.S.	6.93
S.O.	6.72
O.N.	6.67
N.D.	6.60
D.J.	6.59
J.F.	6.60
F.M.	6.61
M.A.	6.62

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Renzale	..	..	218 ..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	229	..	..	„
Do.	203	..	..	July
M.G. Kandelah	238	..	..	Jan. 1915
Do.	210	200	..	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum.. ..	251	..	..	Jan 1915
Do.	227	..	..	July
M.G. Broach	..	..	284	March 1915
Do.	272	..	..	July
M.G. Muttia	206	194	..	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	262	„
M.G. Westerns	..	..	262	„
H.G. Westerns	..	..	257	„
M.G. Comptn	..	..	277	„
M.G. Mirai	..	..	282	„

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

Antwerp:—9 l.s., 11 s.c., 9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c.

Dunkirk:—9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c., 10 l.s., 12 s.c.

Hull:—10 l.s., 10 l.s.

Havre:—12 l.s., 13 s.c.

Hamburg:—10 l.s., 11 s.c., 12-6 l.s., 13-6 s.c.

Genoa:—11 l.s., 12-6 s.c., 11 l.s., 12 s.c.

Liverpool and Marseilles 10 l.s., 11 s.c., 9-6 l.s., 10 s.c.

Trieste and Venice:—15 l.s., 16 s.c., 14 l.s., 15 s.c.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	11	0	R.T
White Delhi Sept.	5	10	6	„
May	5	9	6	„

LINSEED:—The Market is firm

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	11	0	B. T
Bold Brown Sept	9	5	3	R. T.
May	9	9	9	„

RAPESEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	8	8	6	„

TEELSEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Black Kutni	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	8	0

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	50	8	0
Small	49	8	0

MOWRASEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	6	12	0	R. T.

POPPYSEED:—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	11	0	6	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras Ready	34	0	0	
Forward	6	14	0	R. T.

COTTONSEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	25	0	0
Guzerat	24	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	2,192Bales
Wheat	13,933 Cwts.
Linseed	4,594 „
Rape, Rai etc.	976 „
Gingellyseed	11
Poppyseed	1.016 „
Groundnuts	650 „
Castorseed	1.351 „
Rice	2,690 „
Myrabolams	Nil „
Cottonseed	11.657 „
Mowraseed	2.164 „
Gram	1,639 „
Jowar	13.135 „
Maize	Nil
Barley	88 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day business was done principally in coal shares. The transactions included:—

Banks,—Bank of Bengal 1737.

Coal,—Burrakur (ord) 13¾; Buretia 10¾; Central Pench 2 1/3, Dist Govindpore 11; Phularitand 6; Raneegunge 21½; Reliance 38; Sendra 13¾; Upper Pench 3½; Dist. Sidamdih 3 7/8; Union 12 4/8.

Jute,—Kamarhatty (ord) 116.

Tea,—North-Western Cachar 148.

Miscellaneous,—Dalbhoom Gold 23½.

Captain J. Travis, Commander of the S.S. Seang Bee was fined 25 dollars at Penang last week for failing to deliver two mails at Rangoon sent from Penang on May last.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	55
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14%	1,735XD
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,630XD
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	do.	Nil	6
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	Nil	20
Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	—	As 3-3	26
Bank of Madras ..	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	—	44%	20
Poona Bank			
Old Issue Rs. 30 } ..	—	10%	30 nom
New Issue Rs 15 } ..	June	10%	15 nom
Punjab National Bank ..	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. }	—	—	3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P }	—	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS ..			
Chartered Bank	—	16%	£63
Mercantile Bank			
{ £ 12½ A	—	8%	£23
{ £12½ B	—	8%	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	March	6%	79
National Bank of India £12½ ..	Sep.-Mar.	14%	63(

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Pert ..	Nov.	5	200
Godavery Valley ..		6	90
Harvey and Sabapath ..	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ..		15	3
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	0
Indian Cotton ..	Jan.	10	135
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..		7%	6¼
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	Nil	700
Mahmudpara Co. ..		7½	100
Mehrva ..	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	220
New East India ..	Sep.	40	700
New Motussil Co., ..	Nov	50	852½
New Rorat ..	Jan.	40	542½
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	685
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230
Velkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	652½
Vardwan G.P. ..	—	12	135

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Anmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	810
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing ..		..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..		..	117½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..		25	575
Bombay United ..	Apl.-Nov.	20	455
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	215
Central India ..	Apl.-Nov.	50	1785
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	555
Chinoi Silk		20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1430
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Cunnaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	100
Currimbhoy	do.	10	197
David	May-Nov.	20	402½
Edward Sassoon ..	April	10	165
Emperor Edward ..	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	402½
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	50	1350
Finlay Mills ..	Do.	10	277½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	495
Hindustan	November	50	500
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	93½XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	50	950
Indore Malwa ..	May-Dec.	6	131½
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamsetsi Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jeevraj Balco ..	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Kastoorchand Mills ..	New	New	475
Khandesh	June-Dec.	25	850
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1.860XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	715
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April.	60	1190
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	Apl.-Sept.	60	1060
Madras United ..	June-Dec.	60	1,850
Manectjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	1835
Meyer Sassoon ..		N	90
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,370
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	8	215
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	7½	1110
Pearl mill	New	New	200
Phoenix	Apl.-Sep.	8	165
Presidency	April	25	220
Samoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	685
Samoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov.	40	937½
Sun		Nil	121½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	225
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1,420
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	2½Premium
„ 5½ P. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	20Dis
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,145
Vishnu Cotton { O.	—	Nil	375
7 % P		Nil	630
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning	April	15	28

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly .	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	125
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. .	Feb.-July	6½	690
Amritsar Patty Rly ..	Mar-Aug.	9%	156
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July	4%	130
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100..	do.	4%	125
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100 ..	Apl.-Oct.	4%	104
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25 .	Jan.-July	4%	29½
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs.50	Jan. July	4%	48½
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	4%	178
Tapti Valley Railway Co...	Apl.-Aug.	6%	602½
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	do.	4%	120

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	May-Oct.	6	115X
All India U. L. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	August	R. 1	6
Bamankua ..	—	—	3
Backbay Bath ..			35
Badham Pile ..	July.	7	84XD
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	40
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125	..	35	975
Bombay Electric { P	Feb.-Aug.	6%	178
Supply and T. Co., Ltd { O.	July	5%	221
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	..	Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	35	833½
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	225
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	257½
Central L. Mining Co. ..	April.	1	28
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	91
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50 ..	April	42½	590
Indian Cement Rs. 150 ..	..	New	135
Indian Mercantile Im. Co Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	Nov.	Nil	19
Cotton Oil Company { O { Old 100	June	7½	101
Cotton Oil Company { O { New Issue 75	—	—	75
Cotton Oil Company { P 7½ P 150	Oct.-July	7½	155
John Roberts & Co., ..	July	10%	133
Jest Engineering Co., Rs.50

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Bombay Corporation. 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY.
Garden Party at Dungarsi Road, Walkeshwar, by Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia, in honour of the Coronation of the Shah of Persia, at Mr. M. H. Dehdashti's bungalow, 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Executive Committee Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Corporation Hall 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.
Tenders for Bombay Municipal Loan of Forty-one Lakhs of Rupees received at the Municipal Office till 12-40 p.m.
Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company (in Liquidation) General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-39 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinetograph Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BALL—July 1st, at Murree, the wife of Captain T. Leeson Ball, of a daughter.
HATTON—On the 17th July, at the European General Hospital, the wife of Thomas Hatton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BATLAY—CRUICKSHANK—July 1st, at the Parish Church Nairn, by the Rev. W. E. Pirie, D. D., Algernon George Batley, son of the late Rev. W. Bately, and of Mrs. Batley, Fern Bank, Hastings, to Norma Jean Elise, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Brodie Cruickshank, Maida Place, Nairn.

DEATHS.

BLACKFORD—At St. George's Hosptal, of enteric fever, at 6 a.m., yesterday morning, William Henry Blackford, late Sergeant Drummer, 1st Northamptonshire Regt., aged 40.
GILBERT—July 1st, at Subathu, H. W. Gilbert, P. W. D., United Provinces (retired), in his 73rd year.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell Commanding.

July 20.

526. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 21st Inst.—"C" and "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Wednesday 22nd Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 23rd Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 24th and Saturday 25th Inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 26th Inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6.15 a.m.
527 Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 7761 Vol. F. C. Davies.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

July 20.

1 Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 25th inst.—Corpl. J. Wallace.
2. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. tomorrow Tuesday the 21st Instant (weather permitting) Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
3 There will be Drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 21st Instant from 6 to 7-15 p.m.
4 Signalling Class.—A Signalling class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 22nd Inst. from 7-30 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. Wilson, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 11-30 O'Clock.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend tomorrow (Tuesday) morning at 11-30 O'Clock.

BOY'S CHEAP JOURNEY.

A Gurkha lad about 16 years old arrived on Friday morning at the Grant Road Station by the Punjab Mail. He had travelled all the way from Delhi without a ticket, having concealed himself in the framework of one of the carriages, between the wheels. He said he had a most pleasant journey.

"SHIP STEWARD'S DOWNFALL."

With reference to the paragraph appearing under this heading in Friday's issue of the "Chronicle," the stewards of the P. and O. steamer Persia write stating that the man who committed the theft was not a steward, but a seaman.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION ADDRESS.

Miss Seereen Sorabji Paruck, M.A., will give three lectures on "Science and Free Will" in the series of the University Extension Addresses organised by the Social Service League, Bombay. The second lecture will be delivered to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday, the 25th July, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.).

A Clinical Meeting of the Union will be held on Sunday, the 2nd August, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s Building at Lamington Road.

THE KARNATAKA CLUB.

The third meeting of the Debating Union of the Kernataka Club was held as usual at the Sardar Griha on Sunday last, Professor Y. G. Nadgir M.S. presiding. The debate commenced on "Is this evolution or revolution that is going on "Many eloquent and lively speeches followed. In summing up the debate, the President said that the revolutionary process nearly always shocked the system and did harm, and dwelt in an impressive manner on the need of discipline and character.

ADVENTURE WITH A TIGER.

Mr. Frank Soares, of the Excise Department, recently, while hunting in the Dudgaon forest, came upon a fine full grown tiger. He fired two shots, and, the tiger lying prostrate, and motionless, he ran to claim his trophy. As he got near, the tiger sprang at him and caught him by the ankle but another bullet put an end to the adventure. The tiger measured full 6 feet 4½ inches.

Mr. Soares is quite a young man, and is the son of the late station-master of Thana.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday last, 4 attacks and 3 deaths from plague and 4 attacks and 2 deaths from cholera were recorded in Bombay City. There were no cases of small-pox. The plague attacks were reported from Byculla (two), Tarwadi (one) and Mandvi (one). The total mortality from all causes on Friday was 73, as compared with 79 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 104 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday was 1458, of which 9 were found to be plague-infected. A ward sent 1 of these latter, B Ward 4, C Ward 3, and E Ward 1, while D, F and G Ward did not contribute any.

HINDU'S SUICIDE.

On Saturday morning the dead body of a Hindu named Rajaram Rungnath Satpute, a hawker in glass bangles, aged about 25, was found lying on the "otla" of a house in Fanaswadi. There was a cut in the throat and the body was lying in a pool of blood. Inspector Smith and Sub-Inspector Sabaji at once repaired to the scene, where they found a pen-knife lying under the deceased's arm, and a letter in his pocket, in which he had expressed his intention of committing suicide. It further appeared that the deceased lived a short distance away from the spot where he was found dead.

An inquest was subsequently held on the body of the deceased by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner. It further appeared from the evidence that the deceased who had been ailing for some time past intended going to his native place. His brother-in-law Luxman Eknath asked him to pay up the Rs. 30 which he owed him, before he left Bombay. The deceased offered bangles in exchange, but Luxman refused to have them. He then went to a grain merchant named Hemraj Liladhar, from whom he borrowed Rs. 10 on the pledge of his cycle. He however continued feeling depressed, and some time after he cut his throat with a knife.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

"LIVE" WIRE FATALITY.

HINDU KILLED AT WALKESHWAR.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, hold an inquest at the Morgue, on Saturday, touching the death of Kedarnath Vishvanat, a Hindu, aged 45, who was killed on Friday night by coming in contact with a live telephone wire on Walkeshwar Road.

From the evidence recorded at the conquest, and the enquiries made by Superintendent Williams, it appeared that a telephone wire which crossed the road at that point had broken and fallen on to a branch of a tree, to which it was insulated, and then dropped and came in contact with the live wires of the Bombay E. S. & T. Co. The broken end of the telephone wire then falling across the road was lying there in contact with the earth. It further appeared that on Friday night at about 10 p.m., the deceased and two other Hindus named Lalchand Govindram and Hemraj Meghraj were walking along the Walkeshwar, and passing the three lamp-posts, they started going down the hill, in ignorance of what was lying in front in store for them. The deceased and Hemraj who were walking a little ahead of Lalchand, suddenly felt a shock in their feet and they all fell. Hemraj shouted out that his feet were burning, and Lalchand getting up ran to his aid, but as soon as he touched him, he also felt a shock. He then put a piece of cloth round Hemraj's neck which he could now touch with safety and pulled him away from the wire which was on his foot. A police sepoy came up and asked Lalchand to extricate the deceased from the wire, but Lalchand refused as he said that the wire had coiled itself round the body and that life was extinct. A gharry was then seen coming down the road, and they shouted out to the driver to stop, but the latter would not do so, and the horse touched the wire and died instantaneously from the shock. Kedarnath's body was afterwards extricated and removed to the Morgue. On hearing of the accident, Messrs. Monteath and Wilson, of the Public Works Department Electric Branch and Mr. Mowbry of the B. E. S. T. Co. visited the spot. The live wire was cut down and the power at the main was switched off, as there was still danger apprehended from a portion of the wire. The manager of the Telephone Company ordered all the telephone wires that had been affixed to the trees in that locality to be cut down and replaced by new ones.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

EX-INSPECTOR OF POLICE FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Excise Inspector Hudson charged Mohamed Ismail, a retired inspector of the Bengal Police, with importing two and three quarter tolas of opium without a license.

The accused had the cocaine in his possession when he arrived in Bombay on Friday by the Calcutta mail. The Inspector said he was instructed by the Assistant Collector, not to press the charge. His Worship fined the accused one rupee.

The said Inspector also charged one Buno Gopal with importing 50 tolas of bhang. It was found in his person when he arrived at Victoria Terminus on the Delhi Express on Saturday. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 20.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL 12½ INCHES IN DEFECT.

The rain on Friday did not register as much as might have been imagined, the fall only amounting to 1.76 inches, bringing the total, up to 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, to 23.08, or over twelve and a half inches below the average. There was little rain on Saturday and yesterday.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 18th July. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	1	76	23	08	47	60	18	11
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	2	38	26	20	56	16	19	48
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital]	2	04	26	43	55	41	19	01
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	2	41	28	23	57	62	17	98
Cumballa Hill	..		..		..		..	

Rainfall at Dharavi for 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 18th July, 1914,—2in. 4 cents.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Nurani:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Nurani, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Sudan, during her voyage experienced strong to moderate monsoon.

S. S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh etc., during her voyage experienced strong wind and high sea.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, during her voyage experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

CORONER'S VERDICT.

At the Morgue, on Sunday, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, concluded the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Jablon Moses, aged 6.

The deceased's father Moses Abraham deposed that on the 1st instant at 7 p. m. his brother Judah Abraham went to Dr. Moses who gave him a purgative medicine for his son, which was white. The next morning the powder was given to the deceased, and about 10 or 11 a. m. the deceased vomitted once. After this the deceased started to pass some whity substance. At about 12 noon when his (deponent's) brother returned from office, witness told him what had happened, and the brother went to Lr. Moses and told him what had happened. The doctor said he had no reason to fear and told him to give the deceased syrup of lemon and sugar, adding he would come about 6 p. m. and give some medicine. Deponent waited for the doctor up to 6-30 p. m. but as the latter did not turn up he sent his brother Judah to the doctor's house. As the doctor did not turn up till 8 p. m. he sent for Dr. Patel, who came and examined the deceased's pulse and said there was no pulse and that the deceased was breathing with difficulty and making a stertorous noise. He prescribed some medicine but before it could be brought the deceaed died Deponent got no doctor durng the day to see the deceased as the doctor had told him he was going to come. He had asked his brother to get a purgative medicine. Dr. Moses had been treating his brother for bronchitis and the latter had been progressing well recently. The deceased was given no medicine except the lemon etc under the doctor's instructions.

Major C. C. Murison, Acting Police Surgeon was of opinion that if the child had been given the purgative stated it would not have caused death but that if any of the ingredients were not fresh or were impure, it was possible for it to have caused death. It was quite possible for calomel to contain mercuric chloride, which was very poisonous. The drugs of which the medicine was composed do not deteriorate. The death was caused by an irritant poison. It might have been arsenic ptomaine etc. The child could not have been ill for some days. The calomel sold in the market was being used freely. If a qualified doctor had seen the child earlier, he might have saved its life. This would depend on the poison it had taken. The cause of death was the purging and vomitting. This might have been caused by the calomel but not to such an extent as to cause death unless in an extraordinary extent.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by vomitting and purging but that they could not say the cause of such vomitting and purging.

FLOODS ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Heavy rains have fallen in the Surat District of Gujrat and on Friday night the river Ambika between the stations of Billimora and Amalsad on the B. B. & C. I. Railway over flooded, with the result that level and half the bank were washed away rendering the track uncertain. No trains renderine the track uncertain. No trains could consequently pass over the portion under water and even transhipment of passengers was found impossible. Subsequently however this was found possible. The traffic was seriously dislocated but later on the floods subsided and through traffic was resumed at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday.

The Gujerat Mail train which arrives at 8 o'clock in the morning reached Bombay at 6 p.m., and the Northern Express arrived at 3 p. m.

BODY IN A BOX.

SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY AT GRANT ROAD.

A MYSTERIOUS MAHOMEDAN.

A sensational discovery, reminding one more of a chapter in a "Shilling shocker" than an occurrence in real life was made at Grant Road Railway Station on Saturday morning—the dead body of a young Hindu woman being found in a trunk.

The method adopted by the people who left the box was worthy of the sensational fiction writer at his best. Shortly after 9 o'clock on Thursday night, it appears, a Mahomedan, accompanied by a woman and a girl of the same religious pursuation, drove up in a hack victoria to the station and asked a coolie to remove a trunk from the carriage, take it to the weighing machine and wait there till he returned to him with the tickets. The mysterious Mahomedan, however, did not return and the coolie, after waiting till the last through train had left, reported the matter to the Railway authorities, and handed over the trunk to them.

The trunk which was a brand new country-made, one of chocolate colour was then placed in the lost luggage room, awaiting a claimant. On Saturday morning a noxious smell was noticed emanating from the trunk, and Mr. Framji E. Dharwar, station master, suspecting something wrong, had the trunk opened in the presence of a "punch," when a ghastly discovery was made, the dead body, in an advanced state of decomposition, of a young Hindu woman dressed in a *sari* and a *choli* with the head and throat covered over with a cloth, being found in it. The body was doubled up, and the feet and hands were tied with pieces of cloth. There were no ornaments on the person of the deceasod, who appeared to be about 25 years old. The body was removed to the Morgue, and is lying there awaiting identification.

A post-mortem examination was subsequently held of the dead body, which was however in such an advanced stage of decomposition that nothing could be definitely asserted as to how the deceased had come by her death. No marks of violence could be found on the body, and the vicera has been sent to the Chemical Analyser to find out if any poison has been administered to the deceased. The eyes and tongue of the deceased are portruding.

The Railway Police have wired down the whole B. B. and C. I. Railway the description of the Mahomedan and the woman and the girl who were with him. The cooly with whom the trunk was left is not quite precise in his description of the three fugitives but from what little he has been able to recollect it appears that the Mahomedan was dressed in all black, having a black turban, a black-coat, black pants and had a black beard. He appeared to be about 40 years old, while the woman who wore a 'sari' of light chintz, looked about 30, and the girl about 9 years old.

A FAIR PALE WOMAN.

As stated above the body was found in such an advanced state of decomposition that it is very difficult to make out her identity, and the body is still lying at the morgue awaiting identification. She is of a strong-build, with a fair complexion and appears to be about 25 or 30 years old. From the tattoo marks which are noticeable all along her forearm, and from the style of her dress, it is surmised that she must be a Kathiawari woman. She had a white gown with red lines on it, which is generally worn by Bhattia women. Another theory is that she might either be a rich Bhattia, Kathiawari or Brahmin lady.

The Bombay C. I. D., and Inspector A. F. Clarke, and Sub-Inspector Shantaram of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, are making investigations in the matter.

RECENT COTTON FIRES.

A KARACHI EXPERT'S VIEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 18.

The resident agent of a large Continental Insurance Company victimized by the recent Bombay cotton fires writes in extenso to the local paper, the "Sind Observer" practically proving that the conflagrations result from incendiarism operated by professional "Fire Bugs" working on American lines. The spontaneous combustion theories are shown to be untenable. There is no "mystery" in the investigation, videlicet. The conditions in Bombay and Karachi are identical save that a greater number of coolies and others have access to the Colaba stacking green. The quantities stored in the open in the "Thola" produce yard at Karachi and Kiamare during this and the past seasons, have been immense, some two lakhs of bales at a time lying stored for weeks and months while large quantities were warehoused in godowns similarly to Bombay. Also the cotton wrappers used throughout Sind and the Punjab for pressed cotton are exactly like those used on the Bombay side, and indeed are produced by the same Calcutta mills. Not a single fire has occurred in Karachi. Further not a single fire is reported in the shipments from Karachi to Europe this year either aboard ship or in the Home warehouses, and already some six lakhs of bales have been shipped, some steamers taking twenty thousand bales besides other cargo. The same striking immunity applied to Bombay shipments while the quantities shipped there have been far greater. Again in the case of shipments of Europe the steamers from Bombay and Karachi were jointly carrying cotton and such other Indian produce especially liable to heat rapidly, if not perfectly dry, and kept well ventilated in the holds. While the latter has been shipped under above or alongside the cotton and occasionally has arrived heated or even totally consumed, the cotton has remained quite unaffected, disapproving the various theorities of spontaneous combustion, since no better test could be taken than the stuffy hold of the steamer, with perhaps thirty thousand bales of cotton closely stowed and in mixed cargo as above. Incidentally the expert emphatically condemns the cotton damping process, which is alleged to be not so much a cause of the fire as a fraud on Home buyers, since the drafts are drawn against shipping weights.

VALUE OF FINGER PRINTS.

DEAD HOUSE THIEF IDENTIFIED.

With reference to the House thief's misadventure reported in our issue of the 18th, it was suggested that the man might be a known thief and information was telephoned to the Criminal Investigation Department, who deputed an expert operator to attend the Morgue and procure the finger impressions of both hands of the deceased.

Having done this a reference was made to the records of the Finger Print Bureau, when the impressions of the deceased were found identical with those on record of Francis George Joseph, a native of the village of Mapsa, Goa.

The record shows that the deceased commenced his career of crime in 1906 and since then has served sentences of imprisonment of 5 days, 10 days, 14 days, 10 days, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, one year and two years' rigorous imprisonment for theft as a servant, trespass, house trespass and burglary.

At the inquest held by Mr. M. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, Mr. Wasudeo Pandurang, a clerk in the Finger-Print Bureau said he took the finger impressions of the deceased and comparing them with the records he found that the deceased was one Francis George Joseph, son of Manual De'Souza Fernandez, a native of Gao, and that the deceased had been to jail six times for theft and burglary by night. The last time he was sent to jail was in 1909 for three years and six months for house-breaking and theft.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following resolution is published by the Central Provinces Administration:—

In their Resolution on Educational Policy, dated the 21st February, 1913, the Government of India drew attention to the necessity of limiting the area of jurisdiction of existing Universities by securing a separate University for each of the larger Provinces; and, in pursuance of this policy, they announced their intention of establishing Universities at suitable centres in those Provinces in which a demand has arisen for such institutions of their own. In this Province there had long been a widespread and earnest desire for autonomy in University matters, and, in response to this general feeling, the Local Administration, after ascertaining the trend of public opinion as to the form which the new University should take informed the Government of India that it proposed to constitute a representaives committee to frame a scheme for the establishment of a University for the Central Provinces and Berar.

The Chief Commissioner is now pleased to appoint the following gentlement to serve on the Committee:—

Mr. A. I. Mayhew, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, President; Sir B. K. Bose, Kt., C.I.E.; Mr. C. E. Low, C.I.E.; Director of Agriculture; Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, C.I.E.; Mr. Mr. R. M. Spence, Principal, Training College, Jubbulpore; Revd. A. Robertson, Principal Hislop College, Nagpur; Mr. C. E. W. Jones, Principal, Morris College, Nagpur; on special duty in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, who will also act as Secretary; Mr. M. R. Dixit, Bar-at-Law, Nagpur; Mr. M. Owen, Officiating Principal, Victoria College of Science Nagpur; Mr. R. P. Dividei, Head Master, Hitkarni High School, Jubbulpore; Mr. N. G. Bose, Pleader, Narsingpur; Khan Bahadur Nizam-ud-din Ahmed, Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Circle; Khan Saheb Moulvi Abdul Qadir, Pleader, Amraoti.

Sir Benjamin Robertson desires to limit the free discretion of the Committee in one respect only; he is of opinion that, in view of the important expression of public sentiment elicited at the Conference held last year at Government House for the purpose of discussing the type of University which should be adopted, it would be inadvisable for the Committee to submit proposal for the establishment of a completely centralized University, but that their scheme should provide for a University at Nagpur, or in its immediate neighbourhood, of the teaching type and for the affiliation to this central institution of Colleges situated in other places. The Chief Commissioner wishes the scheme to be drawn up in a form which will enable him to place it before the Government of India for sanction, and, for this reason, he is desirous that the Committee should work out with all the requisite detail a financial estimate both for the Central University and, where necessary, for the outlying Colleges. The Committee will freely avail themselves of any advice and assistance which they may require, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that all persons interested in higher education will be prepared to help them in their difficult and important task.

The report of the Committee will be published for general information and criticism before orders are passed on it.

THE CHITAGONG OUTRAGE.

SEARCH OF A POLICE CLERK'S HOUSE.

(Associated Press.)

SYLHET, July 18.

The house occupied by the head clerk of police has been searched in connection with the recent Chittagong political murder.

BOATING ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR

A European gentleman who went out boating in the harbour on Sunday met with a mishap which very nearly proved fatal. It appears that besides him, there were five "Khalasis" in the boat, which capsized near the Sunk Rock, and all of them clung to the upturned bottom for a pretty long time, till they were rescued by a Port Trust launch and brought back to Bombay.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

There is a capital programme at the Excelsior Theatre just now. The Sisters Lewis, who call themselves the Tango Girls, are a trio of excellent dancers, and to see them dance the Tango, as it really should be danced is a treat. Dan Clifford is staying on for a few more days,—an announcement that will be very welcome with Bombay theatregoers, for Clifford is an exceedingly popular turn in this city. His songs are smart and his patter is clever, and he sings and talks in a very taking and clever manner. Miss Patie. O'Hanlon, another very popular artiste here, returned to the Excelsior on Saturday, and her Irish songs were accorded quite an ovation. The pictures, are exceedingly well chosen, and include a fine Pathe colour film.

"THE BLUE BOOK QUARTERLY."

AN ENLARGED SECOND NUMBER.

The second number of the Blue Book Quarterly has just been published by the Government of Bombay and will be found to contain considerably more matter than the first. An appreciative welcome was accorded by the public press to the first issue, but at the same time a general desire was expressed that in future all press notes and important resolutions of Government should be either reprinted *in extenso* or at least summarized. This course has now been followed except in the case of announcements of a trival or ephemeral nature. The existing division of the *Quarterly* into two parts has been maintained. Part I now consists of the notices of Gocernment publications proper, together with reprints or summaries of press notes and resolutions directly relating to the several publications reviewed, while Part II contains reprints and summaries of press notes, etc., published *ad hoc*, and not relating to any special publication.

The present issue contains 114 pages. In order to obtain the maximum of publicity for a measure novel to India, the Town Planning Bill and the Select Committee's report thereon have been reproduced in full. Other feature of the *Quarterly* are a full summary of the findings and recommendations of the Bombay Development Committee, notices of the report on the Seaborne Trade and Customs Administration of the Presidency for 1913-14 and of the proceedings of the last Provincial Co-operative Conference, and reprints of the Government review on the last Land Revenue Administration Report and of the descriptive accounts of irrigation works in the Presidency proper and Sind.

The *Quarterly* can be obtained from the Book Depot attached to the Government Central Press, Bombay, or from any of the ordinary agents for the sale of Government publications at the cost of 4 annas.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, July 20, 1914.

INDIAN ART.

The latest addition to "The World of Art" series published by Mr. T. N. Foulis (London), sumptuously printed and illustrated but issued at popular prices, is Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy's "The Arts and Crafts of India and Ceylon." Hitherto what the average Englishman knows of Indian at has been derived from the writings of his countrymen who have, with some notable exceptions approached the subject from the distinctly European standpoint. Only a few of these critics, like Mr. Havell and Mr. Vincent Smith, have succeeded in entering into the Indian mind and character, in such a way as fully to appreciate the inner meaning of Indian art. But Dr. Coomaraswamy has an imense advantage over his European fellow-critics in the fact that he, an Indian naturally and instinctively understands and sympathises with the artistic ideas and emotions of his own people,—an understanding and sympathy which a foreigner can hardly succeed in acquiring as the result of even the most careful reading and study. For this reason the European reader will find Dr. Coomaraswamy's exposition specially valuable. Whether, however, it will lead to a greater appreciation of much that European artists must hold to be grotesque and exaggerated in the Indian arts is difficult to say; but there is no doubt that the reader who possesses the necessary mental detachment will find in Dr. Coomaraswamy a guide who is abundantly qualified to lead him into the atmosphere of idealism and spirituality which forms the environment of Indian art.

Dr. Coomaraswamy explains the historical basis of Indian art, the friendly fusion that exists between the Hindu, the Buddhist and the Mussulman arts, the distinctions between these being, social rather than racial, and gives the reader a glimpse into the whole body of religious and aesthetic culture that differentiates India intellectually in so marked a degree from the rest of the world. At the outset, however, he is careful to make his position clear, "The Hindus," he says, "have never believed in art for art's sake; their art, like that of mediaeval Europe, was an art for love's sake. They made no distinctions of sacred or profane. I am glad to think that they have never consciously sought for beauty. . . . For great art results from the impulse to express certain clear intuitions of life and death rather than from conscious wish to make beautiful pictures or songs." To the European artist, to whom art is essentially a pursuit of beauty, this dictum sounds singularly heretical, in an art-critic, but to seize the writer's meaning it is necessary to emphasize the word "consciously," which explains the significance and method of Indian art. This, in brief, is a natural and spontaneous expression of life as it appeared to the Indian mind, an expression to which the thought and faith of the whole community contributed, which was indigenous to the soil from which it sprang, and which was beautiful, when it was beautiful, not of set purpose but accidentally in proportion as the ideals it embodied were themselves of a noble and beautiful character. This point of view emphasises the profound differences between Indian and Western art, the differences in thought and sentiment being as pronounced as those in technique or treatment. This standpoint, it is to be feared, is not perfectly intelligible to most Europeans, while to many it is probably repellent. To these the abstract and ascetic quality of Indian art, as well as its material and sensuous quality, seem pushed to extremes in almost every manifestation presented to their eyes. They see the element of unreality or exaggeration in old Indian jewellery, woodwork, and architecture, but in almost all crafts; although many of them are profoundly impressed by the rare designs and execution in old Indian jewellery, woodwork, ivory-work, and embroidery. But to obtain an insight into Indian art, it is necessary to recognise that the elaborate fabric of modern Hinduism has been built on the faith of the Hindu of old, whose mind was dominated by the illusory character of the phenomenal world, who saw shadow-shapes all around him, and whose work as artisan and craftsman naturally reflected the mysticism, subtleties and longings of his time.

Dr. Coomaraswamy's chapters on sculpture and painting are of fascinating interest. Neither art has been systematically studied, and the writer points out the richness of the mine to be explored. He does not attempt anything like a detailed history, the value of his survey being due more to its suggestiveness than to its completeness, but he takes representative types and investigates their pshychology and describes their main stylistic peculiarities. Dr. Coomaraswamy urges that the peculiarity of Hindu or Bhuddhist art in representing certain figures, in certain types, with four or more arms and two or more faces, is not to be wholly condemned, such constructions being "faults when they no longer facilitate the expression of life." Then he proceeds to examine the view of sex-mysticism which pervades Indian sculpture, declaring that the interplay of psychic and physical sexual forces is felt in itself to be religious. He declares that the voluptuous ecstasy in Indian temple sculpture cannot be judged from the standpoint of modern conventional propriety, being ethically superior to the opaque erotic art of modern European salons by virtue of its deeper symbolism. In regard to Indian painting, we fear few people are aware that the art was practised in this country from pre-Buddhist times. Pali literature speaks of "conversation pictures" or love-scenes, and refers to a picture gallery belonging to King Pasenadi of Kosala. "The Bharhut sculptures," writes Dr. Comaraswamy, "imply the existence of a contemporary school of painting, and actual remains of the 2nd or 1st century B. C. exist in caves at Ramgarh in Orissa." The Ajanta paintings, which mostly belong to the Gupta period, have recently come into much prominence, the technique being wonderfully advanced, and the sentiment almost modern. The late Sister Nivedita has recorded the profound impression created on her mind when she stood for the first time in the Ajanta caves. She says that when she saw those dark halls hung with painted tapestry, she recognised at once an incomparable art, every delineation of earthly or heavenly palaces being touched with grace, ardour and tenderness, recalling the finest work of the Italian school. After describing briefly the best specimens of the Rajput, Orissa and Tanjore schools of painting, Dr. Coomaraswamy refers to the modern Calcutta school which has been described as a happy blend of all that is best in Indian and European art. Mr. Abanindranath Tagore's portraiture is excellent, reflecting the delicate charm and refinement of the old Indian life and the nationalist sentiment of the new. "Great credit is due to all such pioneers," says the writer, "under conditions so difficult and so hostile to sincere feeling as those which obtain in India at the present day." It is, of course, difficult to free one's self from the influences of accepted formulas or canons of art, and the western artist or art-student will not agree with all that Dr. Coomaraswamy has said on the arts and crafts of India. But the Indian critic is neither didactic nor dogmatic, and the principal merit of his criticism lies in its unmistakable sincerity, which, to the fair-minded person, cannot but result in a diminished tendency to be guided too hastily as most of us are prone to do, by our preconceived likes and dislikes in matters of art.

Notes of the Day.

The Prospects of Peace.

The latest telegrams as to the Home Rule situation seem to indicate that there are very hopeful prospects of a peaceful settlement, and the next few hours will possibly tell us whether Ulster is to be placated by some variant of the Prime Minister's exclusion proposals, or whether she is to be faced with the alternative of putting her threats into execution. That some negotiable form of compromise has been found is obvious from the fact that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, on the one hand, are in close communication with Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson on the other, and that the King is keeping in close communication with the progress of the discussions. One paper goes so far as to state that for the first time on Friday the parties were within measurable distance of peace, the deadlock relating solely to the inclusion of Tyrone among the counties which the Unionists wish to vote *en bloc* on the exclusion. Perhaps the most hopeful report, if it is well founded, is that which states that "the spirits of the Nationalists suddenly rose" on Friday and that a surprising statement may be expected to-day. If a solution can be found which is acceptable to the Carsonites, and at the same time sends up the spirits of the Nationalists, we are indeed in for a cheerful surprise!

The Debate on the Council Bill.

A curious little point is noted by our London Correspondent in connection with the debate in the Lords on the India Council Bill. "The Times" reports both Lord Crewe and Lord Curzon in the first person. The Secretary of State spoke for 75 or 80 minutes, very nearly as slowly as a man can speak. His speech fills a column and two-thirds. In the same time Mr. Lloyd George, who is not a rapid speaker, would have uttered words enough to fill, say, four columns of "The Times." Lord Curzon, on the other hand, took just an hour and spoke in an easy conversational manner. "The Times" gives him only a column and a quarter: he must have spoken nearly three columns. The explanation, of course, is that large portions of Lord Curzon's speech have been left out of the report, although the first person form is retained throughout. This, obviously, is misleading to the reader who did not hear the speech; and, as the official report of the Lords proceedings is not available, like the Commons report, on the morning after the debate, the misconception cannot be corrected. The printing of an abbreviated shorthand report in the first person is, as we need hardly point out, a departure from the long-established rule of "The Times" and all other Home papers.

The Austrian Tragedy.

The mail papers received last night are, of course, filled with the recent tragedy at Serajevo, not only accounts of the assassination and articles on the Archduke and his career, but discussions on the future of Austria-Hungary, the position of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the sorrows of the Hapsburgs. There are one or two aspects of the deplorable affair to which attention may be called. "These calamities recur alas, too frequently," said Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords, and his singularly unemphatic phrasing was an unconscious reflection of the comparative indifference with which political assassination appears nowadays to be received, even by the aristocracies of Europe. Time was when an event of this kind was spoken of as the summit of tragic horror; but what appears to be happening now is that the frequency of assassinations is dulling the public sense of tragedy, at any rate outside the countries directly affected. As always, repression and legal protection are revealed as powerless to save the victims; but it may well be that nihilism will abandon the method of political murder simply because it has so little effect, even as an instrument of terror.

The Public Attitude.

There is another point that is important. English commentators on the assassination seem to be agreed upon treating it as an event having no relation to the responsibility of the House of Austria for international policy. For example: Mr. Asquith in moving the vote of condolence, spoke of the Emperor in these terms:—

> Called to the throne of a vast Empire almost before any of us here were born, he has set an example to the rulers of the world of patient assiduity and devoted self-sacrifice in the pursuit of duty to which there have been few parallels in our own or any other time. Tried by the most exacting standards during the best part of a lifetime of two generations, he has never failed to attain the highest possible ideal of what, under the imperious stress of new and ever-shifting conditions, kingship could be made to be. In sunshine or in storm, whether fortune smiled or frowned, he has been the unperturbed, sagacious, heroic head of a mighty State, rich in splendid traditions and associated with us in this country in some of the most moving and treasured chapters of our common history.

Yet the Emperor of Austria is an autocratic sovereign, and must be held responsible for the annexation of Bosnia and the policy of Austria towards the Serbs The whole of Europe feels profound sympathy with his house in regard to what Mr. Asquith called the pitiless succession of "dark and wounding experiences." But why should we be asked to shut our eyes to facts and to speak of such experiences as though they fell upon monarchs or politicians in fulfilment of a blind destiny having nothing to do with private or public conduct? Injustice and violence breed revenge, and more violence and more revenge. And the twentieth century seems as incapable of realising the fact and its meaning as any age that has gone before.

Mr. Chamberlain.

It is remarkable fact, almost without parallel, we should think, in English journalistic annals that, although the death of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain occurred at half-past ten at night, not a single morning paper received the news in time for publication and the London public received the first intimation through the early editions of the evening papers. Our readers will no doubt be interested in the following appreciation of the late statesman, which our London correspondent adds as a postcript to his weekly letter, which appears in another column. "His career," writes our correspondent,

> was a series of colossal failures. He missed the leadership of English Radicalism when it seemed that nothing could deprive him of it. He missed what seemed the certain honour of being the first Radical Prime Minister, and broke up the party that would have followed him to victory. He made the Boer war and thus, as the future may prove, took the first step towards the break-up of England's colonial Empire. He went to South Africa to survey the region, whose conquest he had planned, and his spirit never really looked up again. Just at the moment when the world was preparing to free itself from a system of shackled trade, he threw over the sixty years' experience of his own country. He broke up the party to which he had joined, and to which he had never belonged, just as he had broken the party of which he was the natural leader.

Was he Broken by the War?

This description of the main features of Mr. Chamberlain's career, no doubt, represents very accuratoly the usual views of his opponents. But it is not one to which we can altogether subscribe. It is fair to remember that, whether we think Chamberlain was right or wrong on the Home Rule question,—and we think he was wrong,—it was Gladstone, and not Chamberlain, who turned round on all his past declarations, and that it can hardly be said that Chamberlain "missed" the leadership of English Radicalism and the certainty of becoming the first English Radical Premier. "Missed," does not fairly describe the fact that Chamberlain made the sacrifice consciously and deliberately on a matter of principle, and never sealed the alliance with the Tories by taking office, until nearly ten years had passed and made the breach irremediable. Nor does the energy, and enthusiam with which he set out on his Tariff Reform campaign, in which he displayed all his old vigour to the full, exactly confirm the suggestion that he returned from South Africa broken in spirit. "I remember," continues our correspondent, "in the middle of the South African war, hearing an eminent Englishman, not in Parliament, make a twofold prophecy, about Joseph Chamberlain. First, that a great war always broke the minister who brought it about; secondly, that a man who, like Chamberlain, systematically abstained from taking exercise, was bound to break down or break up without warning." The latter prediction certainly came true; but the war did not break Chamberlain. If he was broken by anything at all, but his illness, it was on the wheel of his own impetuous enthusiasm for a new found policy, concerning which the actual leader of his party possessed only "unsettled convictions," and many of its most influential members a strong certainty of its folly.

Secrets of his Career.

Our correspondent concludes his appreciation with some interesting speculations: He writes:—

> Now that he has gone it is good to think of how vast an amount of "go" he put into our politics; and to remember that as Colonial Secretary he resisted the importation of servile Chinese labour to the Transvaal mines. It was his successor who allowed their introduction. His life, so far as we have been allowed to know it, was full of half-told secrets. How much of what remains will be permitted to come out? Shall we, for example, learn the inner history of the Gladstone Cabinet, in relation to South Africa, Egypt, Ireland? Shall we be told of the relation between Chamberlain and Parnell, and all about the knowledge that Downing Street had of the Jameson Raid? Shall we be allowed to know what impression South Africa in 1902 made upon this man's mind, and what personal quarrels and explanations accompanied his launching of Tariff Reform

The Madras Government have issued an interesting report by Major T. S. Ross, I.M.S., and Mr. H. C. Wilson, Pisciultural Expert, regarding the test measures to be taken to rid the town of Cochin of mosquitoes which have been shown to cause elephantiasis there.

IRISH CRISIS

"THE EVE OF PEACE."

TO-DAY'S MEMORABLE MEETING.

GENERAL OPTIMISTIC FEELING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.

It is expected that the Home Rule conversations will be continued over the week-end. Though an agreement was not reached yesterday evening, the feeling is still optimistic, being based on the idea that the hour for settlement has not yet arrived.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION.

The "Daily News" says that for the first time the parties were within measurable distance of peace yesterday. The deadlock related solely to the inclusion of Tyrone among the counties which the Unionists wish to vote on bloc on the exclusion.

The "Daily Citizen" states that the spirits of the Nationalists suddenly rose yesterday and a surprising statement may be expected on Monday.

The "Morning Post" asserts that Mr. Churchill, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Harcourt and the Marquis of Crewe are in favour of the clean-out of Ulster, while Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George head the majority in the Cabinet in insisting on the county option.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the Cabinet is united in essentials and the fear of resignations is unfounded.

The ministerialist "Reynolds Newspaper" says that Mr. Asquith's difficulty is the threatened revolt of four Cabinet Ministers, but in view of the loyalty of the majority to the Nationalists, there is some hope that the Liberal party will not be shattered whatever happens.

LONDON, July 17.

Mr. Asquith was received in audience by his Majesty the King yesterday evening.

MEETING OF FRONT BENCHERS.

EXCLUSION AS A COUNTER-PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.

After to-day's second Cabinet, the views of the Government on the demand for the exclusion of Ulster were submitted to a meeting of the Opposition front-benchers in the form of a counter-proposal.

The meeting's decision on them was conveyed to the Cabinet. An agreement was not reached and the situation remains unchanged.

ON THE EVE OF PEACE.

EXCHANGE OF DESPATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.

The King postponed his departure for Portsmouth for the inspection of the fleet until the afternoon owing to the developments of the Ulster situation. It is understood that his Majesty will receive Mr. Asquith in audience. It is announced that his Majesty will not inspect the fleet to-day.

The political atmosphere is electrical. His Majesty's activities have stimulated the hope that the country is at last on the eve of peace. It is announced that Mr. Asquith, instead of going to Buckingham Palace, will accompany the King to Portsmouth as Minister in Attendance. Despatches have been exchanged between Buckingham Palace and Downing Street. His Majesty has decided not to remain at Portsmouth for Tuesday as arranged formerly but will proceed to London on Monday.

WORKING BOLDLY FOR SETTLEMENT.

Reports are current that communications have passed between Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson and that a body of moderate Liberals are working boldly for a settlement. It is generally agreed, that everything points to Monday being a most memorable day.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S HOME RULE DICTUM.

LONDON, July 19.

Speaking at Batley, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture, said that Home Rule was now an assured fact and it was impossible for any Government, either Liberal or Conservative, to withhold it.

Government hoped to launch Home Rule in an atmosphere of peace, but it would not surrender to any pressure, however great.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

FURTHER MENACE OF TROUBLES.

CHANCELLOR'S SOLEMN WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.

Speaking at the Bankers Dinner at the Mansion House, Mr. Lloyd George alluded to the imminent menace of industrial trouble in the unparalleled combination of two and a quarter million transport workers and miners.

He uttered a solemn warning that the prospect of the settlement of these dangerous disputes was complicated by the situation in Ireland.

If they led to industrial strife in Ireland during the next few weeks, the situation would be gravest any Government had had to deal with for centuries. That was the reason why all should strive for a reasonable composition in Ireland.

30,000, MEN LOCKED OUT.

KOTTBUS, July 18.

Owing to a conflict between the masters and men of the textale industry at Lausigk 30,000 men have been locked out.

THREATENED STRIKE OF 3,000 ENGINEERS.

EMPLOYERS REFUSE HOLIDAY DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.

A strike of three thousand engineers is threatened in Blackburn as the employers are refusing the men's holiday demands.

AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHICAGO, July 17.

The railwaymen on the western railroads have asked for Federal mediation.

MORE SUFFRAGETTE VANDALISM.

CARLYLE'S PICTURE SLASHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.

A suffragette to-day slashed Millais's portrait of Carlyle in the National Portrait Gallery.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Franklyn has been appointed Governor of Malta.

NAVAL MOBILISATION.

AIRSHIP AND SEA-PLANE FLIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.

There was much disappointment at Portsmouth when it was announced that the King had been delayed. Vast crowds had gathered to watch the inspection. The mobilisation, however, was carried out in bright sunshine and the whole programme was gone through except for the inspection. The airship and seaplane flights which were performed showed that the aeronautical branch of the navy has a great future.

Sir Thomas Lipton's steam-yacht Erin and the new Shamrok outward bound for America passed the fleet off Spithead and were loudly cheered. Falmouth will be the yachts' last port of call on this side of the Atlantic.

THE KING AND PRINCE OF WALES AT PORTSMOUTH.

AN OVATION ACCORDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.

H. M. the King and the Prince of Wales arrived at Portsmouth and were accorded an ovation. They went on board the Royal Yacht, around which aeroplanes circled.

COTTON SLUMP.

CURTAILMENT OF WORKING DAYS.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON July 17.

At a mass meeting at Manchester to-day of the American spinning section of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, the recommendation of curtailment of production made by the General Committee of the Federation was approved and it was decided to issue an exclusive holiday circular to ascertain whether the firms owning the necessary number of spindles were willing to curtail in accordance with the recommendation.

MANCHESTER, July 18.

The result of the ballot regard to the proposed curtailment of working days in the mills of the American section of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners will be announced on the 31st instant

At a mass meeting held yesterday Sir Charles Macara pointed out that the looms were stopping in every direction. If the spindles continued to run, there would soon be an absolute chaos. There was no doubt, he said, that the industry extended without regard to growth of production, the supply of cotton or the sufficiency or otherwise of workpeople.

RETIREMENT OF SIR EDWARD CLARKE

A BRILLIANT BANQUET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.

A brilliant banquet was held yesterday in Lincoln's Inn on the occasion of Sir Edward

Sir Edward Clarke, who is retiring from the Bar.

Clarke's retirement from the Bar. Those present included members of the Cabinet and Judges.

ARMY AIRSHIP.

ADVENTURE IN RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, July 17.

An Army Zeppelin accidentally crossed the Russian frontier. The Russians fired but Zeppelin re-crossed into Germany undamaged.

THE KOMAGATA.

QUESTION OF PROVISIONS FOR RETURN JOURNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
VICTORIA, July 18.

The Government, and the charterers and the owners of the Komagata still refuse to accept the responsibility for provisioning the ship for her return journey. There are no signs of any preparations to sail.

MR. GANDHI'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

FEELING REFERENCE TO LADY HARDINGE'S DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPETOWN, July 18.

Mr. Gandhi has left for England. Replying to the eulogistic farewells he referred feelingly to the death of Lady Hardinge and promised to convey to Lord Hardinge condolences of South African Indians.

ON SETTLEMENT OF INDIAN QUESTION.

With regard to the settlement of the Indian question in South Africa Mr. Gandhi said that it had been conceived in a grand spirit. He appealed to the Europeans to view the question from the humanitarian and Imperial standpoint.

THE SALSETTE.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY 60 HOURS LATE.

STOKE-HOLD FLOODED.

The P. and O. mail steamer Salsette arrived in Bombay shortly before 6 o'clock, last night, 60 hours behind her scheduled time. The cause of the delay, it appears, was the flooding of the engine-room, and in order to get the water out the vessel had to steam back towards Aden for two days.

At about 5 o'clock last evening the Salsette appeared in Bombay Harbour, and had discharged her passengers and the mails at Carnac Bunder an hour later. A representative of the "Chronicle" who went on board the vessel soon after she was moored found the officers of the ship, as is usual in such cases, very uncommunicative, but from one or another of them he obtained the full story of the mishap.

It appears that on Tuesday evening as the vessel was proceeding along at her usual seventeen or eighteen knots an hour, it was discovered that in some way or another the stoke-hold had become flooded. Several of the fires were put out, and it became necessary to turn the ship round, and steam back towards Aden. It was only possible to keep two fires going, and in the two days only about fifty miles were covered. The pumps were kept at work for the two days, but they got choked up, and this added to the delay.

It was Thursday night before a course could be set for Bombay, and thereafter the ship made steady progress. On Thursday morning, while actually out of radio range, a wireless message was sent out in the hope that some other vessel would pick it up and forward it to Bombay, but as it turned out, the Bombay wireless station got it direct. Other messages were sent, but as no replies were received it became apparent that the ship was out of range. On Friday morning the vessel again got into communication, and did not again lose touch with Bombay.

Exactly how the accident occurred no one seemed to know—if they did know they would not tell. The most generally-accepted theory is that a careless stoker had left one of the coal-bunker doors open, and when the ship rolled the bunker became flooded. It was not discovered, so the writer was informed, until the next day, and then the mischief had been done, and the stoke-hold was found to be full of water.

Both officers and passengers were agreed that there was no danger, and no reason for fear of any kind. The weather was not as bad as it might be expected to be at this time of the year, but the ship rolled and pitched in a manner which made the voyage far from a pleasant one. This apart everyone was as comfortable and as a cheerful as the officers could make them. The passengers for the most part accepted their lot philosophically, regarding the delay and the accident which caused it as an interesting experience to talk about in after times.

A PASSENGER'S STORY.

In an interview with one of the passengers our reporter was given a fuller account of the mishap—or, at any rate, what was told about it to the passengers. On Monday, he said, the Salsttte did 400 miles, and I was going along all right on Tuesday night when suddenly the ship slowed down and stopped. "The next thing we knew," he said, was that the ship was being turned round, and shortly afterwards we were moving along slowly in the direction from which we had come."

"Of course everybody was agog with excitement," he went on, "and we beseiged the officers with questions as to what had happened. All we were told at first was that there had been some slight mishap in the engine room, and that until it was righted it was necessary to turn round. The reason for this we were told, was to get the wind, which we were facing, when on the journey to Bombay, directly behind us.

"Later we heard what had happened. It seems that on Tuesday night it was found that the stoke-hold was flooded, and most of the fires were put out. It was impossible to stoke the fires until the water had been pumped out, and the ship was stopped to find out exactly what the trouble was. Then, as it was deemed impossible to get the pumps at work going against the wind as we were, and as, moreover, owing to the floods it was impossible to keep more than two fires going — and with two fires the ship could not keep any way on her,—she was turned round. That the two fires were not much good is apparent from the fact that in the two days that we were steaming back in the direction of Aden we only did fifty miles. All this time the pumps were working, and we were told that they would have cleared out the stoke-hold very much quicker, but they got choked up."

Asked if there was any theory as to how the floods occurred, our informant said they were told that some one had carelessly left a bunker-door open, and the vessel rolling as she was the water came in. He further said that the fact that this door had been left open, was not discovered until the following day and that then the stoke-hold became so full of water that it was impossible to keep the fires going.

"We could not find out whether here was anything wrong with the machinery, or anything more serious than these floods," he added, but the fact that when we got turned round again in the direction of Bombay we only did ten knots an hour, suggested that there was something seriously wrong."

"What sort of a time, did you have after the accident?" inquired the interviewer.

"Rotten" was the descriptive if not particularly refined, reply. "We were assured that there was not the slightest danger, and so we were freed from all anxiety on that score, but it was a very uncomfortable trip. The ship kicked and rolled and danced about in such a fashion as to make the most seasoned sailor feel inward qualms, and most of us suffered from sea-sickness."

"However," he concluded philosophically, "it is over now, and it has been an interesting experience."

THE MOLDAVIA.

LATE DEPARTURE OF THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

As misfortunes never do come singly it was only in the nature of things that something should go wrong with the Moldavia, which had been diverted from Colombo to take the Homeward Mails. The Moldavia arrived from Colombo shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning, and took on the mails and passengers off Carnac Bunder shortly afterwards. It was expected that she would be away by noon, but she remained off Carnac Bunder until 6 o'clock in the evening. Then she got away, but had to stop again opposite the Apollo Bunder, and did not finally leave till after 10 o'clack at night.

On inquiring at the P. & O. offices late last night, a "Chronicle" representative was informed that there had been some slight trouble—of a nature not specified—on board, but that this had been rectified, and every thing was all right when the actual voyage Home was commenced.

SITUATION IN MEXICO.

SENOR CARBAJAL'S SOLICITUDE FOR PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MEXICO CITY, July 18.

Senor Carbajal to-day received the members of the diplomatic body. He informed them that he would omit no effort to re-establish peace.

PUERTO (MEXICO), July 18.

General Huerta has arrived here. The British and German consuls have offered him the use of H. M. cruiser Bristol and the German cruiser Dresden.

BROWNSVILLE (Texas), July 17.

San Luis Potosi has surrendered to the Mexican rebels.

GENERAL HUERTA'S FUTURE DESTINATION.

PUERTO MEXICO, July 18.

General Huerta is leaving here on board the Dresden. It is understood that his destination is Jamaica.

San Luis Potosi is the capital of the Mexican state of the same name, and stands on the edge of a plateau, 7,400 feet above the sea, 362 miles by rail N. N. W. of Mexico City.

RUMANIAN FRONTIER AFFRAY.

FIVE BULGARIAN SOLDIERS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, July 19.

Five Bulgarian soldiers have been killed in a sanguinary conflict on the Rumanian frontier.

THE BULGARIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SOFIA, July 18.

The King has signed the German loan.

SUSPECTED DOPING OF RACE HORSES.

ACTION BY THE JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, July 18.

At the instance of the Jockey Club Stewards, three placed horses at Sandown yesterday were detained and the samples of their saliva were taken.

A similar action was taken in case of one winner at Newmarket on the 15th instant.

LATE LADY HARDINGE.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA'S SYMPATHY.

The Secretaries of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana sent the following message to the Private Secretary of his Excellency:—

The Committee and members of the Princess Gymkhana deeply regret the death of Lady Hardinge and beg to express their heartfelt sympathy to H. E. the Viceroy.

The following reply was received:—

His Excellency is most grateful for your kind message of sympathy.

Messages of condolence were also sent and acknowledgments have been received by Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons; the Secretary of the Namdeo Boarding, Jalhapur; the members of the Chikodi Bar; President of the Belgaum Municipality; the Secretary of the Bazame Jashane Roze Behram Society, Ahmedabad; the Thakore Saheb of Lathi; Bai Hirabai, widow of Mr. N. M. Wadia; the Mazagaon Institute, Bombay; the Kshatriya Social Union; the Ghatkoper Kirol Residents' Association, the president of a public meeting held at Bardoli; the Young Men's Mahomedan Association, Bombay; the Anglo-Indian Empire League, Jhansi; and the president of a meeting of ladies held at Sirsi.

LONDON LETTER.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH

GOVERNMENT CHAOS.

OPPOSITION LEADERS ABANDON DIE-HARDS.

Our London correspondent describes the first day's debate in the Lords on the India Council Bill. A lengthy speech in condemnation by Lord Curzon, who was in his best form was the feature of the debate.

The Government has been in difficulties owing to the Chancellor's impolitic handling of his Budget proposal.

The feature of the developments in the Ulster crisis was Lord Lansdowne's abandonment of the Die-Hards.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 3.

The gallery of the House of Lords is not a place which one would choose for spending a hot midsummer afternoon; and Tuesday of this week, when the India Council Bill came on, was very hot for London. The peers assemble in very leisurely fashion. The Lord Chancellor was seated on the Woolsack some minutes before the House was numerous enough to make a tolerable quorum. Even with the few bishops, who always sit on the Government side, the lords surrounding the Marquis of Crewe, armed with a red dispatch case, made a very meagre show. Lord Morley was there, not looking especially happy as the afternoon wore on. Lord Courtney sat behind, with Viscount Bryce and one or two other well-known Liberal peers. Opposite, in front of the fairly well filled benches, were Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, and the not yet feeble figure of the astonishing little Lord Halsbury, who, now that Lord Wemyss has gone at 96 years of age, must begin to regard himself as almost a veteran. Mr. Ameer Ali, as a privy councillor had a place on the steps of the throne. The two Indian members of Council sat in the side gallery, while nearly all the visitors in the ordinary strangers' gallery were Indians,—Mr. Lajpat Rai, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, and the other Congress delegates being among them. First we had to listen to two short speeches on the murdered Archduke by Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne, both of whom spoke with the formality and carefully studied absence of feeling which among English public men is considered appropriate to such occasions.

LORD CREW'S EXPOSITION.

The present Secretary of State for India is one of the slowest and least audible speakers in England. Nothing in the world, I imagine, could upset Lord Crewe, or make him hurry, or cause him to use a word that was not precisely the one he wanted, if by pausing for 30 seconds, he saw a chance of capturing the right one. Lord Curzon on Tuesday taunted him mildly with having taken an hour and a quarter to expound a Bill which he had already foreshadowed a year ago and which, moreover, the Lords were asked to accept as a modest little measure dealing only with matters of procedure. Lord Crewe, as a matter of fact, did not discuss the theory of the Council and its work, or show how his Bill would modify the existing relations between the Secretary of State and the Council. That, perhaps, he thought had been sufficiently done last July. What he did was to explain in detail most of the provisions of the Bill, and to state at length the Government's view on such matters as the indirect election of Indian members and the extension of the Secretary of State's powers in relation to secret orders. You felt at the end that, while the proposed changes had been made perfectly clear, no very valid case had been made out for the revolutionary changes, as Lord Curzon called them, in the constitution of the India Office.

LORD CURZON'S CRITICISMS.

Lord Curzon spoke for an hour, extremely well as to the manner, and I imagine that long before he finished Lord Crewe and Lord Morley realised that the Bill was dead. The speech was thoroughly prepared and was delivered with pretty close attention to the manuscript, comments upon points raised by Lord Crewe being woven in with great skill. The House of Lords is the best of all audiences for Lord Curzon, and on this occasion he was in his best form, free from the tricks that too often disfigure his set orations. But the attack was less completely effective than it might have been, because, the logic of the speech was remarkably loose and, as usual, Lord Curzon refused

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

to see a single merit in the Bill: he denounced everything in it, except the provision which gives statutory authority to the appointment of Indian members. The Bill, he declared, was a bad Bill, radically unsound in principle and he asserted that it was entirely the product of Mr. E. S. Montagu, who during his term at the India Office had found the existing machinery did not suit his ideas and therefore had set about to destroy it to the best of his ability. The Bill indeed, was a very different measure from the one foreshadowed last year. It would reduce the Council of India to an impotent and costly sham. If it were intended, as Lord Crewe had implied, to deal with procedure alone, it was superfluous. All public offices were given to great, sometimes intolerable, delay; but by comparison with others the India Office was characterised by celerity. Moreover, the Minister in charge of Indian affairs already enjoyed greater power than any other Secretary of State. He could do things of tremendous import without consulting his Council at all—witness the Delhi policy. Lord Curzon was extremely emphatic in describing the practically unlimited power of the Secretary of State, so much so that you wondered how the Bill could possibly increase them, or if it did, how the little it could add would matter.

"AN IMPERIAL CALAMITY."

Lord Curzon then turned to the details of the measure. He was severe on the proposed reduction of the Council's numbers. Lord Crewe, he asserted, had shown a decided preference for the minimum of seven. This would make the committee system impossible, and it would leave room for only two members drawn from the Indian Civil Service,—which result, Lord Curzon seemed to suggest, would be an imperial calamity. The process thus introduced would end in the Secretary of State's ruling India, through English officials and by English standards. Then there was the proposed portfolio plan, the attaching of individual members to separate departments. Lord Curzon drew from Lord Crewe, (who repeatedly intervened with an objection or explanation,) that it was not contemplated to make the departments at Whitehall correspond with those at Simla. Then so much the worse, Lord Curzon commented, for the scheme in the Bill. The members of Council, again, were not to be at the head of departments; they were to have only a vague and floating connection with them. The permanent secretary in charge would be able to control them in alliance with the Secretary of State. In other words the department would dethrone the Council. They knew, said Lord Curzon, how this had worked in India, for it was no secret that Lord Minto had, during the first part of his Viceroyalty, dispensed to a large extent with the help of his Council. And Lord Crewe's plan might easily lead to the ruling of India by a duumvirate, composed of the Secretary of State and a collusive Viceroy.

"A RAKE'S PROGRESS."

Then, warming to his work of destruction, Lord Curzon turned to the provisions of Clause 2. The proposed extension of powers in regard to secret orders he called "the culminating act of this rake's progress." Here was to be one more constitutional check swept away. The Government was implored to keep its "devastating autocratic hand" off the Departments of State,—for, declared Lord Curzon, "I do assure your lordships that in the Government of India autocracy is not only a blunder but almost a crime." That dictum, the "Daily News" comments ironically, is to be received with respect, since it comes from the most autocratic Governor-General that India has known for sixty years. Lord Curzon had nothing but praise for the Indian members. It was right enough, he admitted, to give statutory authority to them, although, he argued, it was not necessary, for the practice, would in any case be loyally continued, whichever party were in office. But election was another matter altogether. To Lord Curzon the idea is ludicrous, and he pointed with his choicest scorn to the Congress demand for three elected members out of nine. He wondered how it had come about that the Congress had brought itself to recommend the appointment of three ex-civilians to the "astonishing body" of councillors whom they wished to impose upon the Secretary of State. As for the Congress delegates, they had been received by Lord Crewe with a favour which "must have surprised themselves," and he suggested that it was at the instance of the deputation that the elective provision had been inserted,—a mistake promptly corrected by Lord Crewe. The real Curzon was speaking at this point, in the ridicule with which the idea of elected councillors was treated, in the scorn of Indian political leaders, (who, he assumed, would be the natural choice of the electors,) and in the downright contention that the Indian members wanted on the Council in London were men of long official experience.

THE CLOVEN HOOF.

It was characteristic of Lord Curzon that in the concluding passage of his speech he should have referred to one or two matters which seemed to him much more important than the alleged anomalies that Lord Crewe was anxious to correct—for example, the "inordinate cost of the India Office," a burden resting entirely upon the voiceless Indian tax-payer. The quarter of a million sterling phich this represents is to Lord Curzon a "monstrous sum"; but, if the Indians in the gallery had been at first inclined to applaud this declaration, they would have refrained from breaking the rule on discovering, from the next sentence, that Lord Curzon protests against the upkeep of the India Office from Indian revenues because it represents the cost of parliamentary control. The knowledge that this is so leads us naturally to discount Lord Curzon's eloquent appeals on behalf of the retention of constitutional checks and his warnings against the unlimited extension of autocracy. What he is anxious for, by his own confession, is the maintenance or restoration of complete autocracy in India, uncontrolled by either Indian opinion or the power of Parliament and the Secretary of State. Lord Courtney spoke briefly in moving that the Bill be referred to a select committee, which in effect would be only a gentler way of killing it.

LORD CURZON'S WAY.

The rejection of the Bill was certain from the moment of Lord Curzon's notice of motion and the storm-signal of the "Times" leader headed "The Attempt to Destroy the Council of India." This article was in effect an advance summary of Lord Curzon's speech. It attacked the whole policy of the present Government in relation to the Council, anticipated Lord Curzon in the accusation against Mr. Montagu, and made the assertion that from the moment when Lord Morley became Secretary of State for India he set himself to belittle the council and to contract its functions. "The Council was told as little as possible, and in his later years at the India Office most of the councillors became mere ciphers." This is an interesting statement, and it tells in favour of the suspicion widely entertained among those who were acquainted with Lord Morley's ways and views that he would not have been sorry to see the rise of a movement, in England or India, for the abolition of the Council. But there are more ways than one of reducing councillors to a cipher. Lord Morley, if we are to believe the "Times," had one way; Lord Minto, according to Lord Curzon himself had a quite different but equally effectual way. He did not ignore his Executive Council: he simply dominated it and obliterated the individuality of its members—which after all is more artistic and what we call constitutional. The "Times" continued its assault upon the Bill by contending that it aimed at completing the process of subtle destruction begun by Lord Morley. It struck at the heart of "the profoundly wise principle on which British control was built up," which principle was "to prevent the seizure of power by single autocrats by the method of executive administration in council." Here again, it will be noted, as in Lord Curzon's case, the real object of attack is not autocracy but the power of the Secretary of State, which happens to be odious because it is the instrument of parliamentary control over the Government of India.

A counterblast to the "Times," article appeared on the day of the debate in the shape of a careful leader in the "Westminster Gazette," designed obviously to break the Government's fall. The "Westminster" naturally put the most favourable construction upon the Bill, and made one statement which was rather wide of the mark, namely, that "it enables the Council to work in committees." The Opposition argument was met by a recital of the checks upon autocracy:

> The autocracy of any individual connected with the Government of India is subject to so many checks and counter-checks that we risk bringing the machine to a standstill on critical occasions when prompt action is necessary. There is the Viceroy to check the Secretary of State, the Viceroy's Council to check the Viceroy, the India Council to keep the Secretary of State in order, and the Cabinet and Parliament to check them all. The people who use this argument are not afraid of tyranny, but they are afraid that the body whom they describe as the "elder statesmen" may lose some of its power of putting the drag upon the Home Government in its relations with the Government of India. If the Secretary of State is an "autocrat," he is an autocrat responsible to Parliament, and for the use of the powers which the present Bill gives him he can on all occasions be held to account in Parliament.

As for the opposition to the Secretary of State's proposal to bring home young men, in the midst of their Indian careers, to serve on the Council, the "Westminster Gazette" remarked that objection could be brought, with much more force, against the existing practice of the Viceroy's Council in India. This is an old point of Mr. Spender's, and it is one of which we are bound to hear more. Summing up, the semi-official Liberal organ remarked that "what we have most to avoid in the present state of India is the suspicion that we are taking back with one hand what we are giving with another." That is true, but the moral drawn by the "Westminster" in the present case is not by any means above challenge:—

> The great enemies of progress in India are the anarchists and the bomb-throwers; but the worst injury they could do us would be to check the progressive policy which Lord Morley started during his memorable years of office. We need effective police measures to deal with anarchy, but all the time perseverance with a steady Liberal policy to prevent the constitutional agitators from going over to the physical force party. Our problem is of great difficulty and complexity, but it will never be solved except on these lines, and there could be no more awkward set-back at this moment than the rejection of Lord Crewe's Bill in the House of Lords.

The fact is that the linking together in the Bill of one or two sound provisions with many that are objectionable or actively mischievous is an example of a particularly unfortunate policy. It has made it impossible for the Government and the Liberal press to put up a fight for the measure, or even to feel more than perfunctory regret over its destruction.

Nevertheless the Congress delegates have published their regrets. They deplore the death of the Bill because, with all its defects, it contains three important provisions which are to be welcomed as progressive,—statutory authority for the Indian members, the elective principle, and certain needed extensions of the Secretarf of State's power. Similarly, in an interesting letter in to-day's "Westminster Gazette," Mr. Lajpat Hai lays stress upon an argument used by the delegates,—that the rejection of a bill containing so very modest a concession to Indian opinion will weaken the position of the constitutional reform party in India.

THE GOVERNMENT IN CHAOS.

The Government has unquestionably got tied up in a number of very awkward knots. Mr. Lloyd George has always been an unready Chancellor of the Exchequer but he has never before found himself in so incurable a muddle as that produced by the financial proposals of this year. Everything connected with the Budget has gone wrong, and Mr. George, apparently, is trying desperately to get out of the coils by making a fresh manoeuvre every week. He is certainly not improving his position thereby, for it must be remembered that the Budget has been virtually destroyed, not by the Opposition, and not mainly by the Speaker's ruling, but by the Chancellor's muddling and the revolt of his own party. The legislation needed to give force to its more important provisions might have been carried through in an autumn session. But honourable members refuse to sit in the autumn. They have their own businesses to attend to, or they want a long rest; and the result is that from all sides they are being reminded that a salary of £400 from the national treasury means that they have no right to a six-months holiday in the year. In the circumstances it is odd that the advocates of women's suffrage, with the Bishop of London at their head, should actually be trying to get an autumn session for their question. They are pursuing the idea with enthusiasm, ignoring the fact that members of Parliament who refuse to consider an autumn session for the carrying through of measures deemed important from the party standpoint would merely scoff at the notion of an autumn session for suffrage in a Parliament which is not only dominated by Mr. Asquith but which considers itself absolved by the militant tactics from even debating the subject again. What, however, of the outlook for the Government, in view of the Budget tangle and the dragging out of the Irish crisis? The Commons cannot go on holiday leaving Ireland divided between two armies unless of course, it is plainly understood, as the House of Lords debates of the week imply, that the recess is to be utilised by the leaders of all parties for the discovery of a way of escape which shall represent complete agreement. The Government's troubles, however, are not confined to Ulster and the Budget. The chaos of the Insurance Act administration must before long be publicly declared; but naturally the Cabinet is anxious that the full disclosure shall come at a time when the appeal to the constituencies can be made upon one or two big and popular issues such as the final settlement of Ireland and the definite inauguration of land reform.

THE LORDS AND IRELAND.

You would infer from the tenor of the debate on the Amending Bill in the Lords that both sides have been thoroughly frightened by the actualities of the Irish situation. While the peers and the Unionist press agreed to treat the discussion of the Home Rule Bill as a solemn farce, they have adopted a wholly different attitude towards the Amending Bill. Once again, now that the actual emergency has arisen, (as in the conflict on the Parliament Act) we have the Diehards revealed as a small group and the responsible leaders of the Lords heading a large party of moderates and appealing in earnest tones for peace. The note on which Lord Lansdowne ended his speech was unmistakeable. His words showed that the Unionist leaders were eager and anxious for conciliation: indeed, that they would go the utmost length in order to secure it, and that the Carson-Bonar Law game is completely abandoned. Even Lord Halsbury has abandoned the Diehards. The talk is all of peace, and this morning the "Times" parliamentary correspondent expresses the opinion that "the Irish question is being debated in an atmosphere which it has never commanded in the Lords before." By the time this letter reaches India, presumably, the Amending Bill as amended by the peers will be before the House of Commons, and if in the meantime nothing untoward has happened in Ireland the remaining weeks of the session will be made use of mainly for the purpose of securing peace. But most people, I fancy, are inclined to think that, as the result of drift and long-continued inaction, anything may happen in Ireland. We have had this weak and illustration not without significance. The Dowager Countess of Carlisle, a great Liberal lady, announces in the press that, being tired of the slackness of the authorities, she has given £300 to the Irish National Volunteers. This is a little awkward for the Government,—for Lady Carlisle is the mother of one of the Ministerial Whips, the mother-in-law of Mr. Charles Roberts, Under Secretary for India, and the patroness of another prominent Liberal member, Mr. Leif Jones.

NEW PUNJAB COURTS ACT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 18.

The "Punjab Government Gazette" of today contains a detailed notification of the new scheme of District and Sessions Judges, consequent on the coming into operation of the new Punjab Courts Act.

LATER.

The notifications that have just been issued in consequence of the coming into operation of the new Punjab Courts Act from the 1st August are comprehensive in character.

The first notification brings into existence 22 sessions divisions, in the divisions of Hissar, Kurnal, Ferozepore, Ambala, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Lahore, Montgomery, Sialkot, Jhelum, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Shahpur, Lyallpur, Multan, and Dera Ghazi Khan. Another notification appoints the sessions judges of certain of these divisions to be additional sessions judges for certain other divisions. The sessions judge of Montgomery will be an additional sessions judge for Gujranwala and Lahore, that of Lahore for Montgomery and Gujranwala, that of Mianwali for Shahpur, and that of Shahpur for Lyallpur. On the civil side the same number of districts are created as there will be sessions, divisions and the same incumbents appointed. It is further notified that district judges of certain districts shall, by virtue of their offices, be district judges in certain other districts. Thus the district judges of Ambala, Karnal, Sisar, Hoshiarpur, Gujranwala, Shahpur and Multan, shall be district judges respectively of Simla Rohtak Gurgaon, Kangra, Gujrat, Jhang and Muzaffargarh. In addition to this district judges of certain districts are created additional district judges for certain other one or more districts. Such district judges or additional district judges may sit in either district for the disposal of cases.

Notifications have also been issued creating subordinate judges of the 1st and 2nd class and conferring those powers as also those of a munsif of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. It is declared that in certain districts named for the purposes of hearing certain appeals from munsifs of the 1st class shall exercise the powers of a district judge and that for purposes of the Cucession Certificates Act, sub-judges of either class shall exercise the functions of district courts.

JAME-E-JAMSHED DEFAMATION CASE.

COMPLAINANT'S CROSS-EXAMINATION

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 17.

The defamation case brought by Mr. Cowasji against Messrs. J. B. Murzban and P. J. Murzban proprietor and editor respectively of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," was heard before the District Magistrate to-day.

The complainant cross-examined by counsel said one of the questions he took a keen interest in recently was that of conversion.

He was aware of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Justice Davar in the Tata suit in the Bombay High Court.

He did not know a large majority of the Parsi community accepted Mr. Davar's views.

He was not aware that at a public meeting in Bombay, Parsis expressed their disapproval of any such conversion, and decided not to admit any children by Parsi fathers and alien mothers. A section of Parsis was against Bella's.

Cowasjee Muncherjee (deceased) was married some fifty years ago without any ceremonies. There had been a priest here only since 1884.

The hearing is proceeding.

COLLAPSE OF A BUSTEE.

CALCUTTA COUPLE BURIED ALIVE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Owing to continuous rainfall on Thursday the outer portion of a bustee near the Burtollah thana collapsed and a man and his wife were buried alive.

SADHU MURDER CASE.

(Associated Press.)

KOTAH, July 19.

In the Sadhu murder trial yesterday the approver Ramkaran examined, stated that on the morning of the day when the Sadhu was murdered, the Sadhu was ill at the boarding house. The conspirators discussed whether the sick man was to be killed or allowed to live. Witness was in favour of killing him but no descision was reached. The Sadhu was killed later. There were three wounds on his body.

Cross-examined by Kesrisingh, witness said he knew the Rajputs were pleased with Kesrisingh's schemes and sums of several thousand rupees had been promised to Kesri for them.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 19.

Rain has again fallen over the greater part of the country and has increased in amount in the Peninsula. The indications of the formation of a depression at the head of the Bay are slightly more marked.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Central India, the Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, East United Provinces, Gujarat, South and East Madras and the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, one and a half inches; Moulmein, two; Toungoo, Kyaukpyu and Akyab, one and a half; Bhamo, three; Calcutta, Murree and Jaipur, one; Hoshangabad and Suoni, one; Pachmarhi, Nagpur and Marmagoa, one and a half; Kharwar, three; Mangalore and Mercara, two; Belgaum, four.

Forecast:—No important change.

Indian Ocean Report:—The pressure is still normal at Zanzibar and Seychelles but in moderate excess at Mauritius. The immediate outlook is of a somewhat diminished rainfall.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 18.

When the Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day Mr. Frank Brewster, continuing his evidence from yesterday, produced a number of photographs shewing enlarged specimens of types printed by seven different typewriters. A comparison of the type in the lists of the addresses of people to whom the "Liberty" leaflets were to be sent and specimens of the various types, shewed the former to have been printed on a Smith Premier machine. This corroborates Dina Nath's statement that the lists were printed on a machine of that make found with Amir Chand. Witness came to the conclusion that all the sheets of typewritten matter submitted to him were written on the same machine. Witness was congratulated by Counsel on his skill and care in preparing his exhibits and demonstrations.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON ON TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 18.

The Lieutenant-Governor will leave Rangoon on tour by the s. s. Chindwin on August 4th visiting Myaungmya and Bassein. After a halt of two days at the latter place, His Honour and party will leave there and will arrive at Rangoon on the 10th. They will leave again on the same day for Mandalay where they will arrive the next day. After a week's stay at Mandalay His Honour and party will proceed to Maymyo, arriving there on August 19th.

OPENING OF SOUTHAMPTON'S COLLEGE.

LORD HALDANE ON EDUCATION.

There was a large gathering at the opening of the first section of the new University College, in course of erection at Southampton on the Highfield Estate, a beautiful spot, surrounded by hundreds of acres of finely wooded common land, known as Southampton Common. Though far from complete, the visitors were able to obtain a very good idea of what the building will be like when completed.

Lord Haldane arrived at Southampton shortly before noon, and was met at the West station by a crowd of enthusiastic, if noisy, students, who had a procession of their own which yielded a golden harvest to the motor and taxi-cab proprietors and drivers. Lord Haldane was highly amused at some of the antics of the more boisterous of the young men, one or two of whom acted the part of suffragettes. On arrival at the west door the Chancellor was presented by the representative of the architects (Messrs. Clyde, Young, and East, of Lancaster-place, London), with a highly ornamental gold key, with which, at the request of the president, he unlocked the west door.

LORD HALDANE'E SPEECH.

Lord Haldane, after remarking on the fact that this was not his first visit either to Southampton or to the old Hartley College, recalled the fact that he was with them in their earlier days, and now, thanks to the splendid effort that had been made, they had the commencement of a magnificent building. Great courage and great tenacity of purpose were required to surmount the difficulties, and the town of Southampton itself did splendidly when it voted a twopenny rate. He wanted to say a word about that twopenny rate, because he was a person who wanted to know what was to be got for the expenditure of twopence. There were those who thought that higher education, that given in a university college such as that was to be, was something of which the democracy did not get the benefit.

He came from a country where the democracy had been for a long time converted not only to believe in universities, but to believe in getting their sons and daughters there. He had sat in the university in Edinburgh side by side with the sons of ploughmen and the sons of men who earned a weekly wage, and who, only with great difficulties and sacrifices, had sent their sons to the universities. The four universities in Scotland to which the democracy sent their children had sent out all over the world a large number of young men—aye, and a good many young women, too—who had been able to help themselves to the cream. It was a wonderful thing in these days to have the chance of a university education. The old notion that capital was the monopoly of a few people and that the working class never should have access to it was all gone. The real monopolist was the man with the trained brain. The trade unions had allowed the working man to get a greater share now than ever he had had in the past. But still the machine was coming in and displacing unskilled labour in a very large measure, and it was the educated working man who was getting the best wages.

THE NEW CLASS.

The new class that was growing up was an educated class, and if the democracy was to get its full share of all the good, new things that were to come—and they must remember that they were now only at the beginning of great changes—then the democracy would have to take the fullest advantage of higher education.

Men and women were not all equal by nature. Some had more natural endowments than others, but it was imperative that all should have the chance of making the most of what was in them, and it was education that would bring them out. That was why he was very glad that in their University College they laid great stress on the evening classes, because it was those classes the working men could attend. From the evening class would come the time when access to the day class would be easier, and thus it would be more and more shown that higher education was no monopoly of class, but something that every working man who cared for it might go in for.

In regard to Southampton, it was invaluable that it had made a beginning in the progress along the new highway in establishing a college for higher education, and the ratepayers would get more and more the advantage and benefit from that higher education.

THE UNIVERSITY LIFE.

He had never known of a town or city that had developed its university without finding when he went there that something new had come to it. There came something into the social surroundings which made people think quite differently from that which they did before. It was not the mere making of money; not merely the expenditure on fine buildings, but it was a great intellectual and spiritual force which was among them, and raised and uplifted the whole community.

Southampton had taken a great step along that road; and they were striving for higher things. The lived in times of which their forefathers did not dream, but they must not forget the great increase in competition—they were surrounded by eager competitors—and, though they were not in the least fearful of an invasion by the German army, they had very strong competitors indeed in the people who were trained in German universities.

POONA IN SEASON.

KIRKEE RACES POSTPONED.

IMPROVEMENTS ON RACE COURSE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 18.

We had a welcome glimpse of the sun this afternoon. But it was too late, as the Kirkee second meeting which should have taken place to-day was indefinitely postponed owing to the sloppy state of the course, and the cricket match,—Poona Gymkhana v. Gowd Saraswat C. C., was knocked on the head. Further downpours are threatened. The soaking, however, is not without its advantage. In all directions the station is refreshingly green, and there is a percentage of pleasure in looking on at the gardens in full bloom.

The station is still miserably inactive, and to make matters worse, our sporting "stars" have all drifted to Bangalore to have a shy at the book-makers there. Little or nothing appears to be left of jockeys and trainers here. But work of sorts is going on apace on the grass track and some promising gallops have been witnessed recently. A transformation on the Course has been effected by Major Hughes, the go-a-head Secretary of the W. I. T. C. The enclosures, both first and second, have been beautified with foliage, and the lawns will admit of the treading of Dukes. The Western India Turf Club Stand and the Club of Western India's Cafe are now held sacred to the members, the original lawn having been divided between them and the second enclosure. Several other improvements are noticeable, and if one on the spot were not familiar with things, we should forget that the original arrangements once existed.

CRICKET AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The gradual but perceptible decay of cricket on the Gymkhana ground, has given a fillip to cricket on the Ganeshkhind ground. Lord Willingdon has been practising with the willow of late, and will captain a Government eleven against the Deccan Gymkhana on the 30th. Mr. J. M. Framji Patel is bringing his team to play the annual match at Ganeshkhind on the 4th proximo, I believe it is pretty certain that Lord Willingdon's crack eleven will knock the shine out of bot hopponets.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the way of amusements we are relying for the present on the appearance of the Howitt—Phillips Company, who open a brief season at the Gymkhana on Tuesday the 21st with "Nobody's Daughter" on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the Company will play "Those Terrible Twins," "Bella Donna," "Diana of Dobson" and "The Barrier." We all earnestly hope that the Company will meet with success, but Rs. 5 for admission is rather too heavy an impost on the slender resources of the labouring swain or the easy-going subaltern who is passionately addicted to theatre-going. By the way, the local A.D.C. have decided to shape in something sensational next month, and we shall await the announcement with much concern.

CHOLERA AMONG TROOPS.

"In consequence of the appearance of cholera amongst the troops," to-day's Brigade Orders contain several hints for protecting oneself against the disease.

CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

A CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Associated Press has been authoritatively informed by Mr. Ivan Chen, the Chinese Plenipotentiary at the Tibetan Conference, that he made no reference to the Simla Conference or to the future Chinese policy in Tibet in the course of his acknowledgment at the dinner given in his honour by the Chinese community of Calcutta at the Wachu Club on Thursday night.

Mr. Ivan Chen leaves Calcutta for Rangoon by the s. s. Arankola on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. At Rangoon he tranships for Singapore where he takes a steamer direct for China. Mr. Chen entertained the leading Chinese merchants of Calcutta to dinner at No. 73 Lower Circular Road on Friday evening.

Mr. Ivan Chen is unable to indicate the form of procedure which will be adopted with reference to future negotiations between China and Tibet from Pekin. If they were to take the form of interchanges of notes between Pekin and Lhassa, a settlement will take some time to arrive at.

Questioned with reference to the reports of the China-Tibetan skirmishes on the frontier of Khan, Mr. Chen stated that he had received no information as to any fighting or its results.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab visited Lyallpur on Friday morning with the object of choosing the site for a memorial, the foundation of which is to be built by the express wish of Sir James Lyall, former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and is to include drinking places for all classes of people and watering troughs for cattle. Sir James Lyall has most generously given Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of this erection designs for which are being prepared by Mr. Sullivan, Architect to the Punjab Government. The work will be carried out by the Irrigation Department. Leaving Lyallpur His Honour proceeded to Dharamsala to-day via Pathankot by motor.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. B. B. AND I. C. RAILWAY.

BRILLIANT INNINGS BY WARDEN AND SIMMS.

A large number of spectators witnessed the annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B. B. & C. I. Railway team, which took place on Saturday on the Esplanade. The match provided a very interesting game, marked by numerous exciting incidents. Both sides were represented at nearly their full strength, though the home team were somewhat weakened by the absence of the veteran Presidency skipper, Sir F. Sprott, and Dobbie, of the Sherwood Foresters. The Gymkhana, going in to bat first, totalled 146, to which the Railwaymen had replied with a score of 114 for 3 wickets, when stumps were drawn. It was the want of time that saved the home team from what otherwise would have been a big defeat, and another contributory cause to the indecisive result of the game was the unwillingness on the part of J. Kirtikar to hit out at a critical period of the game. The chances of the visitors looked none too rosy when they had lost two of their reliable bats with the total only at 18, but then Warden, completely changed the aspect of the game. He quickly collared the Gymkhana attack and so on sent up the century without further loss. At this stage the Railway team had a strong grip on the game, but though the famous Parsi all rounder made a further gallant effort to force the pace, single-handed he could not achieve the desired result, as his colleague, Kirtiker, made only a half-hearted attempt in the same direction. And there was much justification for the remark that was heard on all sides that the better course for Kirtiker under the circumstances would have been to throw away his wicket and let the more courageous of his colleagues come in and see what they could do. Yet another factor which led to a draw was the failure of the Railway skipper to readjust the order of going in when Warden had been sent back.

The heavy rain which had fallen on the day previous had rendered the pitch somewhat soft, and though some amount of work could be got on the ball, it came at a very slow pace, with the result that except during the last half an hour or so of the game, the conditions were more in favour of the batsmen. The outstanding features of the day's play were the couple of brilliant batting displays by Warden for the visitors and Simms for the home team. The former played a superb innings, which was unmarred by a single faulty stroke. When he went in, his side had lost two men for a paltry 18, but he, assisted by Kitiker, raised the total from 18 for 2 wickets to 112 for the loss of 3 wickets. His innings presented the rare combination of an almost impregnable defence with great powers of punishment and his daring pulls to legs were loudly cheered. His contribution of 49 included one 6 and six 4's.

SIMMS' MASTERLY INNINGS.

Simms, who hit up the next highest individual score of the day, also played a brilliant innings, which was faultless except for a difficult chance which he gave immediately before he was actually sent back. He opened cautiously but subsequently, on getting set, he hit out splendidly, sending the ball in all directions. It was a treat to watch the masterly fashion in which the Sussex amateur met the Railway attack, which was led by two of India's foremost bowlers. He twice hit Warden over the southern boundary, once smashing the panes of the Gymkhana windows. He had hit up 46 runs in a little over half an hour and looked good for a century, when his merry career abruptly came to an end. He skied one of Date's deliveries, but was let off at mid-on by Polishwalla, whom the sun prevented bringing off a catch. The next ball, however saw him out, being well-caught mid-on by the bowler. He had played a lively innings and was loudly applauded on his return to the pavilion.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Gymkhana winning the toss, elected to bat and sent in Simms and MacLaren to face the Railway attack, which was delivered by Baloo and Warden. The two famous trundlers maintained an excellent length, which compelled the batsmen to adopt cautious tactics. Subsequently, however, the Sussex amateur opened his shoulders and terated the spectators to bright and exhilarating cricket. Once sending Warden over the southern boundary, he knocked up 12 in an over. He next turned his attentions to Baloo, and runs came quickly, the half century being signalled after a little over half an hour's play. Simms had made the pace a bit too hot for the Railway skipper, who now put on Date in place of Warden. The total had been taken to 63, when the Sussex man, who immediately before this was let off at mid by on was held by Date. Simms' dismissal was the signal for a rot, which continued till Baker and Brachy were associated. These two came to the rescue and made a highly creditable stand for the last wicket. Brachy particularly played an exhilarating innings, sending one of Date's deliveries into the trees bordering the Waudby Road. The Gymkhana innings closed with the total at 146.

Colabawalla and Smith opened the Railway innings, facing the attack of Simms and Clarke. The Railwaymen opened inauspiciously, as they lost Smith when they had made only 4, and lost Colabawalla sixteen runs later. On Warden going in to bat, a different complexion was put on the game. With some assistance from Kirtiker, he raised the total to 112, when he was stumped by Hurlbutt, off Phillips. A tactical mistake was at this stage made by the Railway captain in not sending in hitters like Polishwalla or Baloo in place of Telang, who now filled the vacant place. Only two more runs were then added to the total, when time was called, the match thus resulting in a draw. Scores:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H. L. Simms, c and b Date	46
C. T. MacLaren, c Baloo, b Date	14
E. J. Bunbury, c Kirtiker, b Date	7
G. C. Phillips (Capt.), b Baloo	4
F. Goodyear, b Antia	2
F. J. Clarke, c Warden, b Date	11
C. G. Stileman, c and b Date	0
E. E. Coombs, c Baloo, b Antia	3
L. Brachi, b Antia	16
C. D. Baker, c and b Date	21
D. G. Hurlbutt, not out	5
Extras	17
Total	146

B. B. & C. I. RY.

F. Colabawalla, c Stileman, b Brachi	7
A. L. Smith, c MacLaren, b Simms	4
R. Kirtiker, not out	37
J. S. Warden, st. Hurlbutt, b Phillips	49
D. K. Telang, not out	1
P. Baloo.	
K. A. Date.	
P. Polishwalla.	
J. Antia (jun.)	
J. Antia (snr.)	
G. H. B. Radcliffe (Capt.)	
Did not bat.	
Extras	16
Total (for 3 wickets)	114

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Baloo	13	35	1	1
Warden	6	32	0	0
Date	13	33	1	6
Antia (snr.)	8	29	1	3

RAILWAY INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
*Simms	15	37	2	1
Clarke	9	17	3	0
Brachi	4	15	1	1
Stileman	4	11	1	0
Phillips	5	18	1	1

*Bowled one wide and two no-balls.

PARSI GYM. V. HINDU GYM.

MIRZA CREATES A BOWLING RECORD.

The Parsi Gymkhana met the Hindu Gymkhana on the latter's ground on Saturday, the match resulting in a victory for the former by the substantial margin of 94 runs. The Parsi Gymkhana, going in to bat first, totalled 114 for 9 wickets, and then declared their innings closed. P. Chinoy who made the highest individual score of the match contributed 34 by free and vigorous cricket, which showed that this fine Parsi slogger has once again struck form and which should greatly strengthen his chances of inclusion in the Parsi representative team for the Quadrangular tournament this year.

To the Parsi Gymkhana's total of 114, the Hindu Gymkhana made a very feeble reply. They were disposed of in a little over half an hour for the extremely meagre total of 20. The completeness of their batting collapse might be judged from the fact that none of their men could enter into double figures, 5 being the highest individual score on their side.

This is the lowest score ever made by a side in an inter-Gymkhana match in Bombay, and is certainly the lowest on record ever made on the true Hindu Gymkhana pitch by the home team. Perhaps the only parallel occurred well-nigh a quarter of a century ago when chiefiy through the instrumentality of their demon bowler Newnham, the Bombay Gymkhana dismissed the Hindu Gymkhana for even less than Saturday's figures.

Saturday's Hindu collapse was in the main due to the splendid bowling performance of B. Mirza, who secured the grand analysis of 5 wickets for 6 runs. He bowled with deadly precision, never sending down a loose delivery, and was quite unplayable at times. His analysis creates a bowling record for a Gymkhana match. The scores:

PARSI GYMKHANA.

B. D Gagrat, b Mehta	1
A. H. Wadia, c Dongre, b Kothare	14
J. D. Mody, c Dongre, b Bhatwadeker	12
S. M. Chothia, c Mehta, b Bhatwadeker	2
P. D. Chothia, c Rajah Ram, b Bhatwadekar	9
P. J. Chinoy, l.b.w., b Mehta	34
N. B. Saklatwala, (not out)	26
J. A. Nowroji, b Dongri	5
R. J. TATA, c and b Dongri	2
M. B. Vatcha, (not out)	2
B. H. Mirza, b Dongre	0
Extras	7
Total (for 9 wickets)	114

HINDOO GYMKHANA.

S. K. Divikar, c Chothia, b Mirza	1
S. S. Dongre, c Chinoy, b Vatcha	3
Rajram, c Tata, b Mirza	0
Dr. Prabhakar, b Mirza	2
C. V. Mehta, b Vatcha	2
Kothare (run out)	2
Kharva, c & b Mirza	3
P. H. Bhatwadeker, c Mirza, b Vatcha	0
T. H. Bhatwadekar, (not out)	0
Bhagvat, b Mirza	5
Another absent	
Extras	2
Total	20

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSI GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	W.
Kothare	13	29	1
C. V. Mehta	9	20	2
P. H. Bhatwadeker	9	43	3
T. B. Bhatwadeker	3	10	0
S. S. Dongre	2	5	2

HINDU GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	W.
B. Mirza	10	6	5
M. Vatcha	9	12	3

ISLAM GGM. V. Y. M C. A.

ASTON'S HURRICANE HITTING.

A fine innings of 51 by A. H. S. Aston was the outstanding feature of last Saturday's match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. C. C. He treated the epectators to a good bit of exhilarating cricket and his contribution of 51, which he took a very short time in compiling, includd four 4's and one 6. The scores:

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

G. Wilson, c Karim, b Tamboowalla	0
C. Horne, c Syed, b Tamboowalla	16
E. Carey, c Visram, b Tamboowalla	2
A. H. S. Aston, c Belgaumwalla, b Tamboowalla	51
M. George, c Thanawalla, b Mahamood	21
E. Walker, b Tamboowalla	2
W. C. Shaller, b Mahamood	4
R. Oliver, b Tamboowalla	6
R. Langan, c Syed, b Tamboowalla	7
A. K. Nash, (not out)	5
L. Brown, b Tamboowalla	2
Extras	7
Total	123

THE ISLAM GYMKHANA.

K. H. Contractor, c Oliver, b Aston	6
M. H. Visram, c and b Aston	0
Syed Ibrahim, c Walker, b Oliver	13
K. A. Tamboowalla, b Horne	40
S. Mahamood, b Oliver	31
M. K. Belgaumwalla, b Oliver	7
H. M. Anwar, b Nash	7
K. F. Thanawalla, (not out)	1
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 7 wickets)	107

BOMBAY GYM. "B" V. MAHOMEDAN C. C.

The Bombay Gym. was represented by a very weak second team on Saturday, many of its best players being either engaged in the Harwood League match or commandeered for the first eleven. The Mahomedan C. C. batted first, and thanks chiefly to a vigorous innings by Vali Ahmed, compiled 163 runs, several Gymkhana bowlers were tried but the only one who met with anything but very temporary success was H. E. Tranchell, who bowled very steadily for a long spell. The Gymkhana responded very feebly with 31, Bustani, the opposing skipper taking full advantage of a difficult wicket and an indifferent succession of batsmen. He bowled really excellently and deserved more worthy victims. Following on, the Gymkhana did return better, and scored 58 for the loss of two wickets. This is the second decisive defeat suffered by the Gym: "B," one of their other fixtures being abandoned and the other resulting in a fairly easy victory. It is to be hoped that before the season is much older they will be more fortunate in acquiring the services of their regular players. Bustani captured 6 wickets for 14 runs, and Attar 4 for 17 in the first innings. The scores:

THE MAHOMED C. C.

M. S. Naik c Humphries b Tranchell	0
Vali Ahmed b Fowler	84
Parkar, b Tranchell	17
M. Attar c B. W. Shuttleworth b Cass	0
Gulam Mahomed c and b Fowler	12
A. R. Bustani c B. W. Shuttleworth b Tranchell	1
C. N. Khairaz run out	2
A. H. G. Mozuffair b Tranchell	3
H. Merchant b Bennett	12
Shaik Adam c Crawford b Bennett	9
Abdul Razak not out	0
Extras	21
Total	163

BOMBAY GYM. "B"

1st Innings.

P. Crawford b Attar	8
C. C. Fowler c V. Ahmed b Attar	6
H. E. Humphries b Bustani	0
G. V. Shuttleworth b Attar	2
H. E. Tranchell l.b.w. b Bustani	0
Col. Smith c G. Mahomed b Bustani	0
Sub.-Lieut. Lewis l.b.w. b Bustani	4
Capt. B. W. Shuttleworth St. Khairaz b Bustani	0
H. L. Cass c Merchant b Attar	11
Capt. Leckie c Parkar b Bustani	0
Capt. Bennett not out	0
Extras	0
Total	31

Second Innings.

P. Crawford C. C. Fowler. H. E. Humphries. E. V. Shuttleworth.	Did not bat.
H. E. Tranchell not out	7
Col. Smith. Sub.-Lieut Lewis. Capt. B. W. Shuttleworth.	Did not bat.
H. L. Cass c Bustani b Merchant	26
Capt. Leckie, c Razak b Attar	1
Capt. Bennett not out	5
Extras	9
Total (for two wickets)	58

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS C. V. WILSON COLLAGE C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Wilson College by one wicket and 4 runs. The Scores:—

Bombay Cricketers Young C:—G. B. Wewoolkar 4, V. M. Jaykar 21, Y. A. Madan 3, B. G. Rane 14, K. N. Madan 24, K. N. Dhairywan 0, Chaudhari 6, Bhat 17, Wagle 6, Kirtikar 0, Vijaykar (Capt.) not out 0, Extras 5, Total 100.

Wilson College C. C.:—N. A. Thoote 7, K. K. Daruwalla 6, J. B. Chaubal ((Capt.) 1, G. A. Sabnis 20, T. H. Joshi 22, A. S. Redkar 4, B. D. Jog 7, S. P. Mahajan 10, M. B. Tembulkar 2, D M Gangolli not out 12, R, C. Dhage not out 4, Extras 9, Total 104.

BHATIA MITRA MUNDAL CRICKET CLUB V. DAVID SASSOON CRICKET CLUB.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former by 63 runs.

Scores:—

Bhatia M. M. Cricket Club.—Messrs. H. K. Lilani 32, Ramjibhoy 2, N. L. Bhatia 18, L. L. Dalal 7, P. C. Bhatia 0, Veljibhoy 6, L. B. Bhatia 31, B. D. Motiwalla 2, V. G. Porecha 2, M. K. Badai 2, W. P. Shroff (not out) 1, Extra 8, Total 111.

David Sasson C. C.—Messrs. Lea 0, V.M. Dalal 13, Redmond 0, Miranda 1, Ramdas 10, Ranjit 3, Kaliyandas 2, Hate 1, Framroze 0, Hiha 0, Ghandhi 9, Extra 9, Total 48.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

At Lord's Middlesex beat Essex by nine wickets.

At Tunbridge Wells Notts beat Kent by 32 runs.

At Chesterfield Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 48 runs.

At Northampton Warwick drew with Northampton but led on the first innings.

At Leicester Sussex drew with Leicester but led on the first innings.

At Southampton Hampshire beat Worcester by eight wickets.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The Championship table brought up to date and including the matches of which the results are given above is as follows:—

	Played.	No Result.	Won.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn.	Lost	Points Obtained	Points Poss.	Percentage
Middlesex (6)	12	1	8	2	1	0	47	55	85.45
Kent (1)	15	0	9	3	2	1	56	75	74.66
Surrey (3)	14	0	8	4	0	2	52	70	74.28
Warwick (11)	12	1	6	3	1	1	40	55	72.73
Hampshire(10)	16	1	8	2	3	2	49	75	65.33
Notts (5)	11	1	3	5	1	1	31	50	62.00
Sussex (7)	14	1	5	3	2	3	36	65	55.38
Northants (4)	13	1	4	3	2	3	31	60	51.60
Yorkshire (2)	17	1	5	3	6	2	40	80	50.00
Leicester (15)	15	1	6	1	2	5	38	70	47.14
Essex (15)	13	0	4	3	0	6	29	65	44.61
Lancs (8)	15	1	4	2	4	4	30	70	42.85
Derby (13)	12	1	3	1	0	7	18	55	32.72
Worcester (12)	15	1	1	4	1	8	18	70	25.71
Somerset (16)	10	0	1	0	0	9	5	50	9.09
Gloucester (9)	12	1	0	0	1	10	1	55	00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows:—Five point sfor a win outright, in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not eevn a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

PLACE BETTING ON WINNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

Place betting was six to four against Hapsburg. The others were in proportion.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

FURTHER RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BISLEY, July 17.

ELCHO SHIELD:—

Scotland	1912.
England	1899.
Ireland	1871.

LONDON, July 18.

The following are the prize-winners and their scores in the various sweepstakes at Bisley.

200 yards (34 shillings)—Beaufort, score 35.

500 yards—Darby 34.

600 yards (55 shillings)—Neemuchwalla 35.

1,000 yards (36 shillings and 8d.)—Darby 32.

Inglis won the Donald Smith Cup with the score of 99.

THE CARPENTIER-SMITH FIGHT.

BOTH SIDES DISSATISFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

Another fight between Carpentier and Gunboat Smith is being arranged after Carpentier meets Wells.

The evening papers devote columns to last night's decision. Carpentier says he is disgusted with the unsatisfactory result and Smith declares that the fight should have been continued and adds:—"Carpentier's manager jumping into the ring was a foul sufficient to give me a win."

The application for transfer filed by Doulat Rai, late managing director of the Hindustan Bank, of the proceedings for misfeasance from the Court of Rai Damodar Das, Special District Judge, Multan, to some other court was heard on Friday by Mr. Justice Shadilal of the Punjab Chief Court. Judgment was reserved.

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HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

SHERWOODS BEAT GYMKHANA 3-1

A WELL-CONTESTED GAME.

In the second round of the Harwood League on Saturday the Sherwood Foresters beat the Bombay Gymkhana by three goals to one. Expectations ran high, for if any team was to challenge the unbeaten record the military eleven had preserved for two seasons in the League the Gymkhana was the team to do it. It must not be inferred that the Civilians are of equal strength for as has been remarked in these columns before, the champions play a class of football altogether superior, but the Gymkhana eleven is a team that can call to its aid an *esprit de corps*, a spirit of dare-devil, which serves them and has served them in very good stead. The ground was in fairly good condition, the stands full, and generally there was an air of hopeful expectancy.

On the run of the game, a closer margin may possibly have been a fairer indication of its varying phases, but there is little doubt that the soldiers deserved a win. In an atmosphere where sympathy with a Civilian combination bulks large, too commonly too much attention is concentrated on the missed chances of the one side. This much is true, however, that the Gymkhana contested every inch of advantage claimed by their opponents, though giving in attack in a somewhat lesser degree than they received. Before half time was called Boot, the military centre, turned two of Mee's splendid centres into the net, the Sherwoods crossing over with a two-goal lead. The Gymkhana had several chances of scoring, two in particular being bad misses. Shaw and Osborne-Smith losing for all-time the chance of sharing with Williams and Stoneham the honour of having beaten the Sherwood defence.

After changing ends the Sherwoods added a third point through Cunningham. It was a misunderstanding between back and goal-keeper which let them through. Begbie tried to keep the man off, but Heemskerk hesitated in running out. Three goals to the bad, the Gymkhana redoubled their efforts. A win was out of the question, but a glorious ten minutes in which victors are banquished, takes the sting out of a defeat as it delights the Spectators. And it was not long before Stoneham, taking a pass from Osborne-Smith, dodged an opponent, and at a fifteen yard range drove for the net. It was a splendid shot, which won the haven at terrific pace, grazing the bar, and beating Edwards all the time.

Boot and Mee were in good form in the Sherwood attack. Carwood was hardly convincing, and Buyford, as usual, played his intelligent game at back. Unwin was in great form. Heemskerk in the Gymkhana goal, stopped a few good shots, and Begbie did great things at back. Simmonds has been seen to greater advantage, and the halves, although not brilliant, put in a deal of hard work. Edwards and Stoneham were in good form. Moir was an absentee Osborne-Smith, who took his place, must learn to play the man less. He is over-fond of trying his weight.

The following were the teams:—

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards, goal; Buyford and Wilkins, backs; Hayward, Unwin and Sutton, halves; Carwood, Thornley, Boot, Cunningham and Mee forwards.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Heemskerk, goal; Begbie and Simmonds, backs; Kilby, Bell and Fox, halves; Edwards, Shaw, Sears, Stoneham and Osborne-Smith, forwards.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
Sherwood Foresters	8	8	0	0	32	2	16
Bombay Gymkhana	8	5	2	1	14	5	11
Bombay Athletic	9	4	3	2	12	8	10
R. G. A. Bombay	8	2	3	3	8	14	7
Grand Medicals	9	1	4	4	3	18	6
G. I. P Athletic	8	1	4	3	4	11	5
Hornets	8	1	6	1	2	17	3

SECOND DIVISION.

Y. M. C. A. (3) BEAT CUSTOMS (1).

On the Oval, the Y. M. C. A. beat the Customs by three goals to one, on Saturday. Corporal: McGarry supervised the game.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
Bombay Gym. "A"	8	6	0	2	29	4	14
Y. M C. A.	8	7	1	0	14	4	14
G. I. P. Mechanics Inst.	7	4	1	2	15	6	10
Institute Luso-Indiano	6	3	3	0	11	9	6
Customs Athletic Club	9	1	6	2	10	23	4
Telegraph R. Club	8	1	5	2	5	14	4
Rangers	8	0	6	2	3	27	2

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES BEAT EAST YORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Dalhousie ground on which the King's Own met the Royal Fusiliers in the third round of the I.F.A. Shield competition was converted in parts into veritable ponds by the heavy rain that fell at four o'clock this afternoon. This scarcely affected the play of the King's Own whose forwards displayed good combination and adopted the right tactics of shooting as soon as they were within range. Their halves and backs were sound in defence and their goal keeper was scarcely troubled. The Fort team seemed to be all at sea. Their defence was unreliable and their forwards weak. The King's Own won by 4 goals to love, the score, two in each half, being the true index of their superiority.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS ON A SPREE.

SEVEN ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

An unfortunate sequel followed yesterday's football match between the East Yorks and the Royal Irish Rifles in which the former were defeated. At about mid-night Scully, Grimshaw, Brownhill and another of the East Yorks went to the Palace Hotel. It was alleged that under the influence of liquor they began to break flower-pots. An Indian constable came there but he was severely assulted. Shortly after some European police officers arrived at the hotel and arrested the four players. Three other Europeans, Captain Geliete, of the Salvation Army, J. Flucher, a private of the Royal Scots, on leave, and Flanagan, an ex-soldier, were also arrested on a charge of obstructing the police. The four East Yorks men were made over to the military authorities. The other three men were placed before the magistrate to-day and released on bail.

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RACING.

BANGLORE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

(Specially Written for the Chronicle.)

BANGALORE, July 17.

After a couple of days' postponement owing to the death of Lady Hardinge, the first day of the meeting came off on Thursday. We were fortunate enough to be favoured with fine weather and the attendance was as good as I've ever seen it. With very fair fields we had a good day's sport, Ben Smith, Thompson, O'Brien, Monte, Dunjeeshah, Reuben and Gower standing up to find most of the favourites in obliging mood, but one bad upset and some open betting got them out light. Only one race fell to Bombay, but since Robinson took his lot away those from there are not strong in number. As may be judged by the timing, the course was good and only slightly soft after Wednesday's rain.

To take the races in their order, the day began none too well when a 2 to 1 on favourite in Tom Harrison's Minerva went down. His youngster rode none too heady a race as had he worked up to a better position at the turn he would have won, only narrowly missing the Brat as it was. The winner was sent up from Secunderabad by Aga Farook Shah, and this is the pony known as Brother when Mr. Goculdass's property. Grey Mist came a long way round into third place.

The C. B. race followed and as he was in on Terms even better than in Mysore it may be imagined what a "cert" Aubrey was with Seeta claiming mere place money than Crowbar. They finished according to the betting with the favourite never extended, no price obtainable about him some time before the betting was over.

In the second class sprint, Roccoco looked good on Mysore form and went to odds on, but explanded to 6 to 4 when a rush came on Lord Roberts, who went out equal favourite. This was a fine race, Roccoco taking advantage of a good start with Lord Roberts and Vic's Pride outside getting close at the distance. From here it was a toss up till near the stand, where the outsider of the three forged ahead. Southall rode a good race and has to be congratulated on winning the first time up since returning from England. Enstace was very well in, but cannot stay over five furlongs with a pipe in his throat. I remarked before that Lord Roberts would come on, and it was a close thing.

The worst upset was the pony race, Winnie R. a warm favourite from Mac, and it looked as though they would finish that way all along to the last half furlong. Melsom again made a mistake in setting such a hot pace on a top weight, so when Lady Sim came with a wet sail the former had nothing in hand to shake her off. As was the case with Tiercel, who dead-heated for third place with Roccoco in the previous race, Yod now came with a promising late run.

THE MAHARAJA'S CUP.

All the nine carded went out for the Maharaaja of Mysore's Cup over twenty yards short of a mile and three furlongs. Criton with all his weight opened up favourite but there was not much money, Sugar Loaf, well backed at a long price and Hamara contracting to favouritism at twos, Little Speed, Whim and Vavasor next in order. The pace set by Little Speed and Mil was the hottest I have ever seen up here and this was all against the top weights, Criton and Sugar Loaf, and very much in favour of a plodder like Hamara. Vavasor, Glendook and Five Crown were handy most of the way, Hamara joining fifth at the five furlongs, but still some way behind the leoaders. At the three these were done and Glendook and Vavasor took up the running, the latter going well. Hamara had to come wide, but batiled on in her usual style and proved what I suggested in Mysore—that an extra furlong made all the difference—as she won easily Vavasor shut up when seemingly going easy and must be short of work as Glendook beat him for second place, Sugar Loaf next. Bowley has been down with fever and had to pull Whim up, otherwise she would have been thereabouts as she was well up on the rails a furlong or so from home.

Lastly a good class sprint race, Ute and Ros Comain fighting for favouritism, the latter eventually going to odds on, Airman also backed. This was the race of the day with Airman jumping out in front and setting a hot pace. At the Distance it looked as though the other two would never catch him. Ten strides from the post Ros Comain passed Ute outside and pipped Airman by what looked like much less than the half length returned. Soon after the numbers, the red ball went up, Thomas's objection to the winner on the grounds of boring and Ramshaw's objection against Airman on behalf of Ute on the contention that the former came away from the rails and left no room to get through. It was 8.30 before the Stewards could be collected, some having left the course, and the decision arrived at that the verdict remain as it was.

As far as is known at present, the only trainers going to Poona are Byramjee and Ramshaw. The former only brought six here, Criton, Ros Comain, Cherrywood, Tartania, Madrina and Lord Roberts, and all are well: Ramshaw will take the two he has of Mr. Garda's, Chobham and Lumination; both of which I have never seen looking better. He has here some very useful ponies in Go On, Massonie and Winnie R, as well as old friends in Sugar Loaf, Meddling, Ute and Vic's Pride. The second of these is also of course the property of the owner mentioned.

I cannot say whether Jimmy Watson will be there, but he has a high class lot, as he always had when training for the late Sir Apcar. The famous Jacomar is going well, as are old Hamara and Mil, but it is very doubtful whether either Gunboat or Saxonite will stand another severe preparation. Milliner and Jemima are with him, but Ruling Passion's days are over. After being a mere hack, he has had a wonderful turf career and was the best jump pony in the country not long ago. As the Patiala's horses usually go West in in the Season, he may put in an appearance. Thomas has nothing known on the Bombay side, but should win more than a race or two in Calcutta, whereas Kassim is a doubtful starter. Most of his are C. B's, but he has a familiar ones in Vavason, Stable Boy, Vitulos and Token, who may shew more of his true form in the Civil Service Cup next year.

There has been the usual round of gaieties here, and the latest arrivals are Reg Williams and his wife, who appeared in Bombay not very long ago. I mention them because there is every probability of their going to Poona a little later.

NOTABLE UPSETS.

LUCK TO MYSORE PALACE

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

BANGALORE, July 18.

The second day's racing was favoured by a cool pleasant weather again attendance being an improvement if anything on that of the first day. One or two notable upsets occurred, the favorites failing to come home correctly. The bulk of luck went to the three stables of the Mysore Palace. Details:—

EASTERN PLATE—6 furlongs:

Mr. Lakshmi Kantaraj Ur's ESSAD PASHA 7-3, Kaikooshroo 1
Mr. T. Harrison's MINERVA 10-0 Harrison 2
Mr. Aga Farook Shah's THE BRATT 9-0, Mir Jan 3
Also ran:—Athens 7-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Minerva, 3 to 1 against The Bratt sixes, Athens eights.

Essad Pasha won by 3 lengths.

Time:—1-27 2/5.

NEW C. B. RACE—4 furlongs.

Maharajah of Mysore's APPALINE 6-7, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Haji Hashim Sait's MERCURY 7-5 Harrision 2
Mr. Goola Mahamed Sait's KOHINOOR 8-10, Pratt 3
Also Ran:—Bubbles 9-0.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Appaline, 3 to 1 against Bubbles, fours Kohinoor, eights Mercurys.

Won by 2 lengths neck.

Time:—52 and fifth.

ULSOOR PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr. Rosseo's NAINI 9-10, Southall 1
Colonel Desaraj Ur's MOLLY D 8-6, Pratt 2
Mr. A. Hameed's PREMSA 8-13, Kaikooshroo 3
Also Ran:—Winnie R. 9-0, Lady Sim 8-12, Master Priam 8-7, Mac 7-12.

Betting 2 to 1 on Naini, 4 to 1 against Lady Sim, eights and tens the others.

Won by 1½ length neck.

Time—1-21 2/5.

LEONIDAS PURSE—7 furlongs.

Yuvaraj of Mysore's LITTLE SPEED 7-7, Purtoo Singh 1
Mr Rossco's ROCOCO 9-0, Southall ... 2
Raja Venugopal Bahadur's TIERCEL 8-7, Pratt 3
Also Ran:—Lord Roberts 8-13, Sophocles 8-10, Katharoo 8-0.

Betting 2 to 1 on Rococo, 3 to 1 against Tiercel, fours Little Speed fives the remainder.

Won by 5 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time—31 2/5.

FARM PLATE—7 furlongs.

Colonel Aubrey Jones' R. G. 8-0, Kaikooshroo 1
Captain Campbell Ross' D. S. O. 7-0, Melsom 2
Mr. Lakshim Kantaraj Urs' CROWBAR 9-0, Southall 3
Also Ran:—Ismailia 9-7, Cowslip 8-10, Chemise 8-2, Seeta 7-12, Coeur de Leon 7-1.

Betting 1½ to 1 against Ismailia, 4 to 1 D. S. O., fives Chemise and Seeta, sixes remainder.

Won by 1½ length two lengths.

Time:—1-31 2/5.

THE HORSE SCURRY—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's ROSCOMAIN 9-7, Kaikooshroo 1
Mr. F. W. Garda's CHOBBAM 9-5, Mc Neilege 2
Mr. Fortnum's LANG'S AIRMAN 8-9, Crowden 3
Also Ran:—Vitulos 8-9, Eustace 7-0, Bambra 6-7.

Betting 2 to 1 on Roscomain, 3 to 1 Airman and Chabbam, 5 to 1 Bambra, sixes Vitulos, eights Eustace.

Won by a length, and a half.

Time—1-3 3/5 sec.

Third day's racing takes place on Monday.

GENERAL WILIKINSON DECORATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 18.

Major General Phayre, C.B., Commanding, 9th Secunderabad Division, is here inspecting the troops in the garrison. A ceremonial parade was held this morning of all the troops. During the parade General Phayre presented the decorations of C.B. and C.M.G., to Major-General Wilkinson, Commanding the Garrison and a number of long service and good conduct medals to others. Addressing General Wilkinson Major-General Pharye said:—

General Wilkinson, it gives me great pleasure to be here to-day to hand to you the two very honourable decorations of C.B. and C.M.G. In 1897 you helped as adjutant to raise the West African Frontier Force Your connection with that force extended over sixteen years and the last appointment you held was that of Inspector-General. For your services in that capacity you received the special thanks of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. You also served with three expeditions. In all three you were mentioned in despatches and in two of them you received a medal and clasp and brevet promotion. For your services in the Ashanti Expedition you received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. For your administrative work and your work on field services you have thoroughly earned the C.M.G. and C.B. As you are still young and full of life and vigour you may still continue to do good work for the Empire and earn further distinctions.

SHAMROCK IV.

ENCOURAGING DAY'S WORK IN THE SOLENT.

The best test sailed by Shamrock IV. up to the present was that of June 20. The weather conditions were all that could be wished. There was a south-westerly wind of wholesail strength, and, though it lightened during the day, it held true in direction. As the challenger had not been under way in her new rig, she commenced her test under a thimble-headed topsail, set over the full mainsail.

She sailed on that day in entirely different trim from that of a few days ago, says the "Standard." Apart from the fact of her altered rig and the reduction of her weight by the removal of fully five tons of lead, she had also had her centreboard taken out. The removal of the centreboard is purely experimental; it can be replaced in a few minutes when deemed expedient to do so. In her new cutter rig she looks more pleasing to the eye, and now it remains to be proved whether it suits her better all round than the sloop rig. To-day she certainly gave a good account of herself.

The sailing test commenced off the East Lepe Buoy in the Solent. The 23-metre Shamrock, which has also been in dock, started away nearly a minute and a-half ahead for a beat down the West Channel. The challenger did not at first look comfortable with her new headsails. They did not set as well as could be desired, and for fully an hour she was not being sailed at her best. The old boat in consequence was retaining the lead with which she started. The challenger appeared very lively, and owing to her lightening she was much more responsive to the breeze. She got down on her side sooner than she had done previously, and her side has been designed to sail on. After half an hour she commenced to sail, and then she soon closed up on the old boat, securing the lead after about five miles turning to windward.

A SATISFACTORY DISPLAY.

Near the Lymington Spit Buoy she crossed the old boat's bow. When outside Hurst Castle the breeze softened somewhat, and the challenger continued to work away from the old boat in a manner she has not been able to hitherto in light winds. They beat through the Needles passage out to the South-West Shingles Buoy and there the challenger was eight minutes and a-quarter ahead. They had then done twelve miles to windward, and the challenger had not been really sailed for the first our miles. It was a very satisfactory display.

The vessels were now out in the Channel, and with the breeze lightening jackyarders were sent aloft, and a very interesting piece of sailing was indulged in. A pilot vessel was anchored about a couple of miles out so that she made the weather mark for a short triangular course, while the Frin was another mark. A start was made from the South-West Shingles. The challenger did a pretty piece of work here. Hauling round the buoy she was a length astern of the old boat and about two lengths to leeward, but she went clean through her opponent's lee and drew out ahead in about two minutes' sailing. On the short turn to windward the challenger, by a little misjudgment, flung about too soon, and then had to make a couple of tacks more than the old boat; otherwise she would have had a substantial lead at the mark. From there in—an easy reach of ten minutes—she drew away 22sec., and then in a broad reach of twelve minutes she opened out another 24sec. When just abreast of the South-West Shingles Buoy they squared away and boomed spinnakers out to starboard for a run up the Solent.

EVERYBODY PLEASED.

The challenger then was 74sec. ahead; the flood tide was making, and the breeze softening the conditions were not favourable to the challenger, as the old boat is always fast before the wind. Shamrock IV., however, in a twelve miles run drew out just over five minutes. It was a long and rather trying day for the crews, but a most encouraging piece of work. Everyone seemed pleased. Mr. W. P. Burton, who sailed the challenger, appeared quite content when he came aboard the Erin.

Sir Thomas Lipton sailed on the old boat during the turn to windward, and among his party of guests were the Earl of Hardwicke and Major and Mrs. Charteris. When outside the Needles Sir Thomas changed over to the challenger, aboard which Mr. Charles Nicholson and Major Neill were sailing. Mr. Nicholson was as busy as ever watching the new gear to see how it was standing.

Several crowded excursion steamers went out of their track to have a look at the yachts, and when off the Needles the passengers on the outward-bound Union-Castle liner, led by the officers on the bridge, gave the challenger a hearty cheer.

PEACE AT NEJD.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT BETWEEN AMIR AND PORTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The recent report, to the effect that a peaceful and amicable settlement has been arrived at between Amir Ben Saud of Nejd and the Porte is now confirmed.

Later reports on reliable authority indicate that the Porte has recognized Ben Saud's position and has nominated him Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Nejd with the right to raise local troops for maintenance of order. Such troops to be located as the Amir may think necessary.

The Amir undertakes on his part, to respect the provisions of the existing treaties between the Porte and other powers and to treat foreign subjects, as regards their business and interests, in accordance with such treaties.

ETON BOYS' ESCAPADE.

EXPULSION FROM THE COLLEGE.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The expulsion of two boys from Eton during mail week has led to interesting correspondence between the mother of one of them—the Hon. Mrs. Broughton-Adderley, sister of Lord Castlemaine—and Dr. Lyttelton, the Headmaster of Eton, Mrs. Broughton-Adderley's version of the occurrence as given in the "Daily Mail" is as follows:—

My boy, Edward Broughton-Adderley, and another got out of Mr. Booker's house, Eton College, Monday night, and went to Maidenhead for a "lark." They were caught and expelled the next day—my son's first offence in three years.

The "instigator" of this "lark" funked at the last moment and so got off. To treat two boys of fifteen like criminals is inexpressibly unfair for such a small offence especially as the Headmaster of Eton is not above condoning, at times, far greater offences.

The correspondence between Dr. Lyttelton and Mrs. Broughton-Adderley published in the "Mail" is as follows:—

The Cloisters, Eton College,
24th June, 1914.

Dear Mrs. Broughton-Adderley,—It is quite impossible for you to be anything but very angry unless you take in the following facts which, up to the present, you have forgotten:—

1. It is not from caprice or because I enjoy doing it that I have to send your boy away, but because I am quite convinced it is my duty.

2. When this is the case no amount of worrying will make me relax my decision.

3. Your view that a young boy's life is spoilt from a mere escapade is entirely wrong. His age makes it perfectly easy to get him into any profession, and I have promised him a leaving book after six months, if he can get a character from some responsible person.

4. As there has been no vicious conduct, it is quite easy for you to state the facts without qualification or concealment, and everybody will understand.

5. The boy is so flighty and unsteady that it is very doubtful if he could have remained at Eton without risk of a far more serious collapse.

6. This being so, you may rest assured that the shock will do him permanent good if you do not spoil it all by taking his side against authority. Please remember that every violent speech you make in his presence will encourage him in resisting law, to which he is already dangerously prone.

7. If as I am told you threaten to do, you put the whole matter into the papers, the only result will be to damage the boy's reputation very seriously. There is not a right thinking man in the country who would not see that I could not do otherwise.

Under these circumstances I must ask you to refrain from seeking an interview in order to shake my decision as it would only be a waste of time, and I have none to spare.

If you are willing to abide by what I have said, you may reckon on my doing all I can for the boy and seeing him safe into the Navy. And in two years' time you will wonder that the matter ever appeared to you so disastrous as it has.—I remain, yours very truly.

E. LYTTELTON.

P. S.—I have just seen the parents of the other boy and they were quite consoled and fully in accord with what I said.

THE MOTHER'S REPLY.

9, Granville-place, Portman-square, W.
June 24, 1914.

Dear "Head,"—I have been reading and dissecting your letter most carefully, the tone of which I do not like. I am not angry, but suffering from what I consider a gross injustice, a most cruel punishment for a first offence, and especially as he was not the ringleader.

However, I am glad to see (immaculate as you think yourself) that you own there has been no "vicious conduct;" the chief sin seems to be the sin of being found out. You have been able, I note, to console the other parents. I am glad for their sake, but I am incapable of taking such a case of injustice lying down and perhaps I have gone too deeply into life to care for your consolation. I never remember having made a violent speech in the presence of any of my children, and have always tried to enforce strict obedience on them.

I do not wish to use any threat, but merely to state facts through the medium of the Press and so remove the likelihood of any stain resting on my son's name in after life, and unless it is widely known in this hurry through life one only hears "That chap got the sack from Eton," and no one stops to ask why and for a small offence the worst constructions are oftentimes put upon it. I refuse to allow this in my son's case, for perhaps I feel more strongly than most women the great difference that lies between a small boy's naughtiness and an unnatural offence.

Your panacea for your harsh treatment is no use to me. I want my son neither to have the leaving-book nor your valuable help, in his future life. At the age of fifteen you have not given him much courage to go on with. I hope to put him to a college in Canada and let him work and make his living there, and as long as I live inculcate into him always the necessity of never forgetting the three greatest things in life. Love and faith in God, to try and be ready at any time to face death fearlessly and to be ready whenever called on to serve his King and his country.

No doubt rests in my mind that he will do well some day, I fail to see how my boy's reputation will be damaged very seriously by having his case put into the papers. Nor do I agree with you that every right-minded man will see that you could not have done otherwise. You must remember that there are many right-minded men who are the fathers of sons and by living again in them have made them remember that they, too, were once boys, and the old adage. "Boy will be boys" remains green in their memory and keeps them human and just. "You" have doubtless long ago forgotten. You have treated two children as criminals. We will leave it at that as you are incapable of understanding.—Yours faithfully,

REVELATIONS OF GERMAN SCHOOL LIFE.

STRANGE MURDER TRIAL.

Through the acquittal of Hilde Wilden, a Dusseldorff school-girl, and her fiancee, Dr Nolten, in the Criminal Court at Elberfeld, in the small hours of the morning of June 21, a case already filled with sensations has ended with the greatest sensation of all, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard." The acquittal indeed, is the greatest sensation of its kind since the judgment was given exonerating Court Mielczynski on the charge of murdering his wife. At first sight it might appear as if there were a close similarity between these two judgments; indeed, many are already insisting that the Elberfeld decision is yet another confirmation of the existence of the "Unwritten Law" in Germany—that hated formula of which hitherto America and the Latin States have held a monopoly.

Nolten had broken off his engagement with Hilde Wilden on hearing that his fiancee had had a rather compromising friendship with another man. This man shortly afterwards was found dying with with three bullet wounds immediately after a visit from the girl, who, herself, showed a slight wound on the lip which she alleged had been caused by another shot. The girl was immediately accused of murder, and Nolten of complicity in the crime. The contention on the prosecution was that the girl called on the man and bluntly demanded that he should rehabilitate her, and shot him on meeting with a refusal. Against this the defence alleged that the man committed suicide, fearing that an account of his treatment of the girl would be laid before his student corps.

Owing to innumerable peculiarities, notably the wealthy and respected position of the girl's family, her own real beauty and cool demeanour and the frequent proofs of her unusual mental calibre, the case immediately attracted the very greatest interest.

AN IMPETUOUS JUDGE.

The impetuosity of the presiding judge, who created a sensation by commenting on the declaration of one of the witnesses "Now we are hearing the truth for the first time"—a remark which he later withdrew with an apology—was another feature of the trial, though scarcely less remarkable than his strict insistence on etiquette, which persuaded him absolutely to refuse one witness the right to drink a glass of water in his presence, since, he said, it would give the court too much the appearance of a restaurant. Still another feature was the wild contradictions of various witnesses which certainly explained if they did not excuse the judge's outburst.

The greatest sensation of all, however, was a review of the girl's career, which showed the life of the intellectual modern German school-girl in a most unfavourable light. The whole of Germany has been surprised and shocked by the assembly of evidence which revealed the strangest moral laxity among quite a portion of the bourgeois society of Dusseldorff.

Hilde Wilden is not really a schoolgirl, being now twenty-one, but she is known as such since a number of her adventures, which were recited before the court, occurred whilst she was still attending lectures on Schiller, Kant, and Goethe. It was shown that she had had her moral judgment warped in many senses while midway in her teens, and thence onward she possessed quite abnormal physiopsychological propensities.

Actual evidence as to the shots fired was very scanty. It was shown that Nolten had bought a revolver the day the murder was committed, and that the girl took it from his book-case. On the other hand, experts allowed that there was a possibility that the shots had been, after all, fired by the man himself. Medical experts stated unanimously that the girl was of quite unusual mentality and capable of the strangest fits of passion and irresponsibility. This probably weighed very heavily in her favour, since already the opinion prevailed that whatever she might have done, she had certainly been wronged. Whilst her whole character suggested that she was often quite unable to judge between moral right and wrong in her actions.

CALCUTTA SURGEONS HOGG MARKET SUPERINTENDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The chief item of business at last evening's meeting of the general committee of the Calcutta Corporation was the appointment of a Superintendent for the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in succession to Mr. Litpus.

Some feeling has arisen about this appointment, fear being expressed that the Indian element on the Corporation would elect an Indian to the post.

The Chairman proposed that the matter be referred to a committee of four Europeans and two Indians as the market is patronised mostly by Europeans.

An Indian commissioner raised objections and, after a debate, it was decided to appoint a committee to consider the applications consisting of three Europeans and three Indians and the Chairman, Mr. C. F. Payne I.C.S.

There are 350 applications for the post.

FAITH AS AN AID TO BEAUTY.

SILENT THOUGHT-CURE FOR PHYSICAL ILLS.

Row upon row of exuberant ladies radiant with realth and shining with beauty (specially cultivated by the wizardry of their own mental science), sat in the cool vastness of Knightsbridge Hall on the afternoon of June 25 in rapt enthusiasm while one of the High Priestesses of their Order held forth on the sublime mysteries. The subject was "Healing," and the occasion was the first International New Thought Convention of the Higher Thought Centre (London) and the National New Thought Alliance of America.

This "new" religion, says the "Daily News," has been established now in London for fourteen years, and it has grown from a small coterie of enthusiasts, who used to foregather in a small upper chamber in Cheniston-gardens and perform strange rites to the melody of a wheezy little harmonium, to an army of formidable size, marvellously armed against disease and death, rich in the world's goods and guineas, careless of the jibes of the common herd outside the pale, and assured of a future even more glorious and glittering than the present.

PEACEFUL AND JOYOUS FOLK.

Happiness is the keynote of the cult; deep-breathing, silence and Concentration the regime. There are many side issues to glory, but these are the chief instruments by which miraculous things are accomplished and the dark clouds rolled away. The Higher Thought Cultists do not acclaim their wares from the housetops, nor do they advertise spiritual physic to be sold for so much per bottle, like a glorified patent medicine. They are peaceful, pleasant, joyous folk, and if you break into their deliberations (as a "Daily News" chronicler happened to do yesterday)—uninvited, curious, and obviously a stranger in the camp—they will not frown or turn you away with a metaphorical flea in your ear, but they will greet you with a quiet, assuring smile, and bid you enter, without fear, the charmed circle of the elect.

Laugh, if you please, when you are told that if you possess the physical drawback contained in a snub nose, you may yet become beautiful if you attend the temple of the Priestess of Beauty Culture according to the tenets of 'Higher Thought.

HOW TO CURE A SNUB NOSE.

She will pilot you through a course of treatment in which drugs and cosmetics form no part. It is called "a mental method of Beauty Culture," wherein it is shown that beauty is very much more than skin deep. You can cultivate it, as you can cure corns or chilblains, from the sublime inner chamber of the solar plexus. Think hard, breathe deeply, and regularly wash out your mind with the hose of nice clean thoughts and aspirations, and you will be amazed presently to discover that it was because you once had a snub mind that you now possess a snub nose. Verbum sap! Keep on with the treatment bravely for a spell . . . and both will surely vanish.

That, briefly, was the text of the 25th June strange but illuminating series of meetings and lectures on the subject of healing. The lady on the platform, with the calm, quiet voice (with just a pleasant little Transatlantic twang to it) called for a spell of complete silence and concentration of Thought for a suffering sister far away (they were contusions in Kentucky, one understands).

A SPELL OF CONCENTRATION.

The silence was uncanny; the breathing was fathoms deep; and through it all you could almost hear those distant contusions having a remarkably bad time. Later on, under the chairmanship of Dr. Dudley D'Auvergne Wright, Miss Harriet Hale Rix, the founder of the Alameda Home of Truth, spoke on "Healing by First Intention," and in the evening, with Miss Annie Rix Military, of San Francisco, presiding, the eminent Dr. Riley talked fascinatingly on another branch of the mystic art.

Dr. Riley was once one of Mrs. Eddy's most accomplished disciples, but he has now left the fold. Christian Science's loss is Higher Thought's gain.

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AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

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(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE AT lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

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TRIAL OF JAFFER JOOSUB.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE

JUDGES CHARGE TO JURY.

At the twelvth sitting of the third Criminal Sessions on Saturday, Mr. Justice W. H. Hayward and a special jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D., charged Jaffer Jusoob, lately manager of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation) with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs 48,588-5-3, between 10th December 1912 and 10th June 1913 and in respect of a further sum of Rs. 16,000 on 1st September, 1913.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, acting Advocate-General and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, (instructed by the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor) appeared for the Crown, and the accused was defended by Mr. K. McKemp, and Mr. Rustam J. Modi (instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal and Mehta, solicitors).

Mr. Jardine continuing his address to the jury, said with reference to the second charge that if the accused's statement was to be believed it was a tortuous method that was adopted to pay off what the accused said Noor Mahomed owed to Mr. Kaji. The defence was that Noor Mahomed was interested in Hassan Brothers' account, and it was inexplicable why a cheque was not drawn directly in favour of Mr. Kaji. His contention was that the explanation given by the defence on this point was not a rational one. He, therefore, asked the jury to return a verdict of guilty on both the charges.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Kemp then addressed the jury on behalf of the defence. He prefaced his remarks by telling them the circumstances under which the case had come before them. It was a matter of common knowledge that when a Bank failed, that failure was accompanied or immediately followed by the failure of other banks, and the public in general waxed indignant and looked round to fix the blame on someone. After the death of the manager of the Indian Specie Bank they found that Jaffer Jusoob was the man at whom they could throw stones. He said he had prefaced his remarks thus with the object of impressing them with the necessity of entirely freeing their minds from all matters of prejudice that they might have heard outside the Court.

Coming to the merits of the case, Counsel remarked that before an accused person was convicted of the offence of criminal breach of trust, the prosecution must prove that the accused had caused wrongful loss to the Bank, or wrongful gain to himself or someone else, with dishonest intention Mere negligence in the conduct of his management did not amount to the offence of criminal breach of trust. Coming then to the evidence in the case, he observed that in his address his learned friend had told them that the prosecution case depended mainly on the evidence of Hassanalli, Ahmed and Aranaha. His submission was that these witnesses were unworthy of credence. To begin with, Hassanalli was one of those who, the defence would have the jury to believe, was liable on all the contracts and transactions, and that was one reason why, to escape his liability, he would say what he had said before them. In the course of his evidence, Hassanali asked them to believe that he was young, inexperienced and totally devoid of means. That was how Hassanalli began and throughout his evidence he tried to maintain that he and his brother had been innocent dupes of Jaffer; but the jury must have noticed throughout his examination that everything that went against him was stigmatised as bogus. Subsequently when, in his cross-examination, he was made to admit that he had gone into one business or another, he swore that in none of his business had he ever kept any books, but it was impossible to believe that any two business men would go through their business without any books. Another thing that was against Hassanalli was that he at first swore that he had never done any business in Colaba and Nagpore Mill shares, and when it was pointed out to him that he had been adjudicated an insolvent at the instance of a broker in connection with those share transactions, he said that these transactions were not his but Jaffer's. If that was so, he would have taken steps to have his adjudication annulled, but admittedly he had not made any attempt to do so. The same remarks, Mr. Kemp said, applied to the witness Ahmed.

HOSTILE TO JAFFER.

Commenting on the evidence of Aranaha, Mr. Kemp said that they knew that he had been charged in the other case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as a co-accused with Jaffer and another and that that prosecution was withdrawn on the application of the Public Prosecutor. After that Aranaha was examined by the prosecution as their witness and it was but natural that he should be a prejudiced witness. The jury must have also noticed his remarkably hostile manner in every way in the box, and how he missed no opportunity of doing harm to Jaffer.

Continuing, counsel said that the case for the defence was that the various accounts of Hassan Brothers, which at first the prosecution alleged were the accused's accounts but which they were subsequently forced to admit were intimately connected with the accounts of other parties, were accounts in which other parties were vitally interested. Mr. Jardine had argued before them that the accused had failed to establish that there were other parties interested in Hassan Brothers, but his reply was that they could not prove that because Hassan Brothers had produced no books.

Mr. Kemp then went into the evidence in detail, and submitted that his client had no interest whatever in the various transactions that were challenged by the prosecution nor was he connected with the accounts of Hassan Brothers and others. He further submitted that his client had committed no offence in making advances to Hassan Brothers and other members of the syndicates, because they were men of substance.

In conclusion, Mr. Kemp submitted that the quality of evidence of the three witnesses on whom the prosecution relied was such that no jury would be justified in hanging a dog on it. He asked the jury to acquit his client.

HIS LORDSHIP'S SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship then summed up. He briefly explained the law of the case, and said that the charge against the accused was that he dishonestly transferred these sums of money to the account of Hassan Brothers from the funds at the disposal of the Credit Bank. Dishonest transferring included dishonest disposition and dishonest misappropriation. It would be dishonest disposition if the transfer acted with intent to cause wrongful gain to Hassan Brothers, and it would be wrongful misappropriation if it was done with intent to cause wrongful gain to himself. Wrongful gain or loss was wrongful, even though it should be temporary and not permanent—it would not matter if the gain was a temporary one in the hope of repayment. Wrongful gain meant gain by unlawful means, that was, contrary to any contract, express or implied, between the manager and the Credit Bank. It was for the jury to decide whether transfer did take place in the first instance, and also the question of intent, namely, whether the intent was to obtain wrongful gain for Hassan Brothers or for himself. There had been a great mass of evidence, mainly accounts, placed before them during these fourteen days, and it was his duty to array these facts in the best order that he could possibly command, to remind them of the salient features in that evidence, adding wherever it was desirable, his own opinion to enable them to appreciate the many points in the case. On the question of facts they were the sole judges. It was very probable that he might offer, either suggestedly or decidedly, his own opinion, but the jury must remember that it was merely for their assistance and guidance, and they must take it for what it was worth, remembering that the onus of deciding facts lay solely upon them. His task was naturally lightened by his having to address a special jury—men qualified by business of high degree—who had attended with exceptional patience this exceptionally long and complicated case, to decide the complicated evidence before them; and His Lordship's task was further materially lightened by the detailed and comprehensive exposition, which he commended to them for their very careful consideration, made by the learned counsel on either side, who had said all that would be said either for the prosecution or for the defence.

THE HISTORY OF THE BANK.

Now, his plan in putting the evidence before them would shortly be this: he proposed to deal in the first instance with the creation of the Bank, the actors in the history of the Bank and the facts leading up to the matters contained in the two charges. He proposed then to lay before them the accounts relating to the two subjects of the charges, and also the many other and subsequent accounts that were put in. He would then deal with the offence and leave it to them to decide how far the offence had been satisfactorily explained.

His Lordship then dealt with the creation of the Bank, and the actors in the history of the Bank. He said that according to the Articles of Association the business was to be ordinary banking business and loans were to be made to substantial parties on terms likely to lead to profits. The work of the Bank began in April, 1910, and several of the directors about that period had been examined. They had heard the evidence of these witnesses the other day, but he wished to briefly recall to their memory what they said about the management of the Bank, because the circumstances of the management, according to them, were such as gave an opportunity for the frauds alleged to have been committed by the manager. In considering that the jury must remember that the directors themselves were being charged with liabilities to the extent of over twenty-three lakhs by the Liquidator, and they must bear that fact in mind while deciding whether or not they had given a substantially true account of the matter in which they had rightly or wrongly performed their duties. His Lordship then briefly explained the evidence given by the directors, and remarked that if that account was true, the jury would readily understand that there could be no difficulty for an astute manager in doing what he liked with the funds of the Bank.

After referring to the appointment of the accused as manager and his account in the Bank, in which His Lordship said there was nothing to criticise, he proceeded to point out that the next officer of the Bank was Dost Mahomed, a nephew of Jaffer, who was appointed secretary on the refusal of the accountant to sign certain pay slips. In this connection, his Lordship observed that in considering the evidence given by Aranaha they must remember that he was charged with criminal liability in connection with the work of the Bank, but that charge was withdrawn by the prosecution under section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They must, therefore, bear in mind that he was under fear of being made criminally liable and therefore it was possible that he might be influenced now in favour of the prosecution with a desire to show himself up in the best light possible.

His Lordship then passed on to some of the actors, and after briefly referring to the evidence of Mahomedbhoy Nensey, who had stated that he had lost all his property and was reduced to doing brokerage business, and that he had signed several documents at the instance of Jaffer, and the accused's allegations, which, his Lordship remarked, were mere allegations and not substantiated by evilence that he was a very wealthy party, he passed on to Hassan Brothers. The jury had seen them in the box, and they could judge for themselves what their age was and how far they were or were not capable of doing the acts they alleged they did. These youths were the connections of Jaffer, and they had heard their history. The result of their evidence, so far as his Lordship had been able to ascertain, was that these youths had no property, that they had tried several professions, and failing there, took up clerkships. It did not appear, therefore, that they were great persons, so the position was, according to their evidence, that they had no property, they had nothing to lose and it was no matter what they signed, even if the signature involved them into liabilities, for they knew that nothing could be recovered from them.

WILLING TOOLS.

His Lordship then went at some length into the evidence of these witnesses as he said that it was on their evidence that their decision would mainly depend. From their evidence it appeared that they were prepared to sign anything, and that they were used without any scruple and they lent themselves as tools for the purposes of Jaffer. His Lordship, therefore, warned the jury to be cautious in considering their evidence.

His Lordship then proceeded to state that if their evidence were unsupported by any other evidence, it would be his duty to advise them not to accept their statements, but here, on the other hand, he would show that there was a considerable body of evidence which showed that their evidence was correct. After dwelling on the probabilities of the case, his Lordship asked the jury to consider if it was probable or not that when Jaffer embarked on speculative transactions they would expect to see him carrying out these transactions through the medium of some other account and not his own account, and that for that purpose he would take up some people of straw, his relatives—people who had no property and who had nothing to lose. It was perfectly obvious that a manager embarking on speculations would do so, and they must expect to find the accounts complicated and difficult to follow—and if Hassan Brothers' allegation was correct, they were purposely made difficult so as to mislead those who had the control over the operations of the Bank, namely, to mislead the directors and the auditors.

Now what was the corroboration? The first witness was Mr. Rustam Cama, and he had distinctly stated that his speculations were speculations with Jaffer, who had a half share in all these transactions. In support of this statement, Mr. Cama had produced letters by Jaffer. He also stated that Jaffer was the real sharer in the speculations with Noor Mahomed and Company, in the second syndicate. Then there were several brokers who had said that the transactions were Jaffer's transactions. Their evidence further supported to some extent the story of Hassan Brothers inasmuch as they correctly described the procedure generally adopted in respect of the passing of pay-slips.

His Lordship then proceeded to deal with the various accounts. Commenting on the account of Hassan Brothers, he said that the remark on the top of it "Refer to the manager for every cheque" would lead one to believe that the account was suspicious. Why was it necessary to refer every cheque to the manager? Jaffer had given his explanation and had said that he had done this in the interests of other partners in that firm. That explanation was for their consideration. Then there were several window-dressing items, and that again would lead one to suppose that it was either the accused's account or an account over which he had full control.

His Lordship then dealt in detail with the various entries in the different accounts, and had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

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V. P. P. annas 4 extra. Medium size bottle As. 12.

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BOMBAY HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

REPORT FOR LAST TRIENNIUM

GOVERNMENT'S APPRECIATION.

The Government of Bombay has published the following resolution on the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Report on the working of the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates. for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913:—

The annual reports on the working of the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates were abolished in 1911 in favour of triennial reports, and the report now before Government covers the triennium 1911 to 1913, inclusive.

2. The number of cases tried by the Benches during the triennium averaged over 40,000 per annum. In no case was the sentence of a Bench reversed or altered by the High Cuurt in revision, except in one instance upon the application of the Bench itself.

The Governor in Council is glad to learn that the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, with the few exceptions, were careful to arrange for the services of a substitute, or sent timely intimation to the clerk, when unable to attend Court, and that there were no more than six occasions during the triennium upon which a Court was prevented from being held by want of a quorum.

The work of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' who perform a substantial service to the public at much sacrifice of time and convenience, is warmly appreciated by His Excellency in Council.

The suggestion of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the amendment of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act will be dealt with separately.

MR. ASTON'S REPORT.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the cause of his report writes:—

The following statement shows the number of cases tried at each Court during the years under review:—

1911.—Girgaum, 12,313; Mazagaon, 12,381; Dadar, 4,970; Fort, 11,363; total, 41,027.

1912.—Girgaum, 14,256; Mazagaon, 11,082; Dadar, 5,310; Fort, 12,797; total, 43,445.

1913.—Girgaum, 12,355; Mazagaon, 33,537; Dadar, 5,373; Fort, 10,852; total, 38,654.

Total.—Girgaum, 38,924; Mazagaon, 33,537; Dadar, 16,615; Fort, 35,012; total, 123,126.

PERSONS DEALT WITH.

The following statement shows the number of persons dealt with at each Court during the same period:—

1911.—Girgaum, 13,214; Mazagaon, 13,557; Dadar, 15,276; Fort, 11,824; total, 43,871.

1912.—Girgaum, 15,489; Mazagaon, 12,287; Dadar, 5,633; Fort, 13,219; total, 46,628.

1913.—Girgaum, 13,794; Mazagaon, 11,313; Dadar, 5,706; Fort, 11,316; total, 42,129.

Total.—Girgaum, 42,497; Mazagaon, 37,157; Dadar, 16,615; Fort, 36,359; total, 132,628.

Out of this number, 3,113 persons were dealt with in the manner indicated below:—

Girgaum.—993, imprisoned; 33, flogged; 4, sent to reformatory; total, 1,030.

Mazagaon.—234, imprisoned; 55, flogged, total, 289.

Dadar.—17, imprisoned.

Fort.—1,768, imprisoned; 9, flogged; total, 3,113.

After deducting the compensation paid to the parties from the fines recovered the balance of Rs. 2,23,390-0-6 was divided between the Government and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Bombay.

During the period under review applications were presented to the High Court, Bombay (Appellate Side), under its revisionary powers in 12 cases, but the convictions recorded and the sentences passed by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates were in all these cases upheld by the High Court. In one other case on the application of the sentencing Court the period of the suspension of a license for driving issued under the Motor Vehicles Act (II of 1904) was reduced from 12 months to 2 months and 15 days.

I have the pleasure to bring to the notice of Government the good services rendered by the following gentlemen who attended the different Benches on numerous occasions as substitutes at short notice, and I would particularly mention in this connection the conspicuous services rendered by Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi:—Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Dr. Bhowanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Mr. Samaldas Parbhudas Jivandas, Mr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla, Dr. Nanabhoy Nowroji Katrak, Rao Bahadur Purshottam Balkrishna Joshi, Mr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, Khan Saheb Kazi Muhammad Ali Murghay, Mr. A. R. King.

STREET HAWKERS.

A complaint was made by the Municipal Commissioner in September 1913 regarding the nuisance caused by street hawkers, more particularly near the Erskine Road and Bhuleshwar Markets. This, it was alleged, was due to inadequacy of the sentences awarded on the offenders. My enquiries elicited the fact that the punishments awarded by the Honorary Magistrates were far more deterrent than those formerly imposed. In my letter No. 791, dated 19th February, I recommended with a view to abating the nuisance that the Police Commissioner be requested to direct the Police to move on all such hawkers squatting in unauthorized areas and that in any instance of a strikingly inadequate sentence being imposed the Public Prosecutor be requested to move the High Court for enhancement.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

In October 1913 the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals invited my attention to the fact that congestion had been caused in the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals owing to the practice of Honorary Presidency Magistrates sending animals to that infirmary under section 6 (3) of Act XI of 1890 and leaving them there when pronounced incurable although the owners refused to pay the cost of treatment and that the space in the wards was thus taken up to the exclusion of other animals requiring treatment and that unnecessary financial loss was caused to the Hospital funds.

On the letter being communicated to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Esplanade Court, the fact was elicited that in the opinion of certain Honorary Magistrates the Courts had no power to act otherwise. The Act itself, it was suggested, was defective, for it was silent with regard to incurable animals and section 5 read with section 3 indicated that animals could not be removed from hospital until they are again fit for work.

In the appendix, are certain recommendations which I made to the Honorary Magistrates in this matter. No further complaints have been received from the Bai Sakerbai Hospital. I would, however, submit to Government the urgent need of amending the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, XI of 1890, in such a manner as to afford better protection to animals pronounced unfit for work and incurable. There is no provision, as the Honorary Presidency Magistrates point out, enabling a Court to require the owner of such animals to enter into a bond not to work or sell them. If the danger of their being worked again in Bombay by their owners is not great, there is always a likelihood that such animals will be sold or worked up-country. I think it is desirable that the Act should be so amended as to enable a Court to order the destruction of any animal pronounced unfit for work and incurable, or in its discretion to order the owner to enter into a bond that the animal will not be worked but well cared for and produced for inspection at such intervals as the Court may direct.

On a review of the work during the last three years I have the honour to submit that the credit for the successful work recorded is due to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and especially to Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi and the gentlemen whose services I have mentioned. I have also much pleasure in stating that the usual harmony continued to exist amongst the members of the various Benches during the period under report and that the staff attached to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts, *viz.*, the Judicial Clerks and the Accountants under them, continued to be as energetic and hard-working as ever.

LAHORE BANK.

TO PAY DIVIDEND OF EIGHT ANNAS IN RUPEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 18.

It is understood that the Lahore Bank Limited (now in liquidation) of which the Hon. Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal is liquidator, is already in a position to distribute dividends to the extent of eight annas in the rupee to all creditors and depositors.

Other instalments of dividends will, it is hoped, follow in due course. The Bank's collapse after a heroic struggle, was largely due to the financial crisis.

CHARGE AGAINST A RAJA.

PROCESS ISSUED IN CALCUTTA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

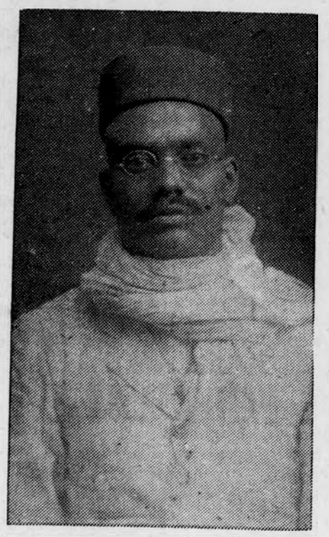
CALCUTTA, July 18.

Mr. J. Camell, Acting Presidency Magistrate, issued process to-day against M. Dass, private secretary to the Raja of Mahisadal and five others, for wrongly confining and voluntarily causing greivous hurt to a Mahomedan named Akbar Hussein and against the Raja of Mahisadal for aiding and abetting.

The complainant alleged that he was decoyed into the house and severely beaten in the presence of the Raja.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the formation of an Irrigation Division from the current official year, in connection with the irrigation improvements in Mysore, at a monthly cost of Rs. 32,000. The formation of the new Division is required for experimental and initiative works as regards some special branches of irrigation in the State with a view to collect scientific data for the proper design of works and to introduce new methods of regulation and distribution of water.

MALAD GANESH KOTHAVLE.



Who is appealing against sentence of two years' imprisonment passed on him at Wai.

SHRI KRISHNA KOTHAVLE.

Late Manager, Bombay Banking Corporation.

BOMBAY BANKING CORPORATION.

FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST MANAGER AND HIS NEPHEW.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector E. E. Morris C. I. D., produced Malad Ganesh Kothavle, nephew of the lately convicted manager of the Bombay Banking Comporation, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad and applied for a remand till the 29th inst.

An application was also made for an examination warrant against Shri Krishna Kothavle, who is already undergoing three years and nine months' rigorous imprisonment for former offences.

The charges now to be heard are that between January, 1913, and October, 1913, Shri Krishna Kothavle as manager of the Bombay Banking Corporation, committed criminal breach of trust in respect three sums of money—Rs. 18,783-12-0, Rs. 2,553-2-4 and Rs. 51,088-7-5 by opening current accounts in the names of others and operating upon the said accounts for his own use.

Malad Ganesh Kothavle is charged with abetting the first accused in the said offences.

It is alleged that Shri Krishna Kothavale sent twelve blank *hundi* papers to Malad Ganesh Kothavle, at Wai, and that by false representations different witnesses of the cultivator class at Wai were induced to sign and endorse the hundies.

The signed hundies were then sent to Shri Krishna Kothavale in Bombay, who, it is alleged called in the twelve hundies for Rs. 5,000 each, and caused entries to be made in the Bank's books showing the amounts paid to the different drawers. The money being actually credited to the accounts of the Wai Motor Car Company, Rupchand Sarupchand and O. K. Kothavle, and thereafter drawn upon by the first accused.

Inspector Raganathao, lately tranferred to C. I. D. is assisting in the inquiry of the the case with Inspector Morris.

The case was adjourned till the 29th at 3-30 p.m.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 20TH OF JULY, 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

562-13—**Amin & D Rajaram Simao v. Tukaram Budhaji & ors Nadirsha & D Amn & D, C P D'Cunha.**

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1122-12—Manchershaw and N, Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai and Co a firm v Messrs. Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar and Co. a firm, Jehangir and S, Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

17-13—**Bick M R & Co Kanji Alarakhia & anr Sufferali Versi Lalji & ors Jeh S M & H Tyabji D & Co Part heard 8-1-14.**

Long Causes.

837—13 **Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.**

655—12 **Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.**

1056—13 **Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.**

1149—13 **J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.**

187-13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the Co., of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775—13 **Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co.**

961—13 **Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne and Co.**

437—14 **Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.**

1029—13 **Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.**

372—14 **Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.**

449-12 **Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Ardeshir Dady & ors Patel & Es. Dastur & Co.**

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khumaji Guyaji & Co a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal & ors C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—**Wadia G & Co Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kazbai widow & ors Shroff D & D.**

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice McLeod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Decree Absolute.

157-13—**Patell & Es Meghji Vallabhdas v. Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji & ors Edg G W & Co Jeh S M & H.**

744-13—**Little & Co. Dinanath Sadashivji v. Mathew Jac Bareto & ors Mehta D & L Ty D & Co.**

963-13—**In Person (a pauper) Habibhai Ebrahimbhai v. Himatkhan Mahomedkhan.**

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Causes.

732-12—**Mulji & Tha Karimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. a firm v. Pranial Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co.** Part heard.

703-13—**Crawford B & Co Turner Hoar & Co. a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr Daph F & D** Part heard 6-7-14.

49-13—**Jehangir S M & H Mistry Tricum Laxmon v. Jhaverchand Naranji & ors Mehta D & L** Part heard 28-11-13.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comrs. Report.

535-11—**Bicknel M R & Co Bapuji Framji Moosa v. Wiechers & Helm, a firm Crawford B & Co.**

Short Cause.

282-14—**Bick M R Co Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla & ors Harjmal & Sons a firm v. Payne & Co.**

Long Causes.

984-13—Mulla and M, Meghji Parinanand a firm v Hoosein Haji Moosa and anr.

649-13—In person (a pauper), Amibai v Vithoba Narayen Vennum

1005-13—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, Smetham B and Co.

716-13—Mulla & M. Tokersay Jivraj & ors **v. Anupchand Hansaji & ors Amin & D** Ardeshir H D & Co in person.

389-11—**Wadia G & Co. Mahomed Haji Aboo a firm v. Tyeb Ismail & ors Little & Co.**

893-13—**Matubhai J & M Virji Jetha & Co firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur & A Tyabji & ors. Sabnis & G.**

1096-13—**Shivji Kooverji and Co a firm v Motilal Balmakoond and anr, Malvi H M and R. (Between 1 and 2 Defendants).**

1060-13—**Malvi H M & R Bai Ratanbai widow anr v. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy & ors. Payne & Co Jam E & D Mott & D.**

572-14—Payne & Co The Jumna Flour Mills Co Ltd **v. Thakar Champsey Bhimji & Co a firm Wadia G & Co.**

935—13 **Surajmal & Co. Manabai v. Sultanallibhai & ors Jam. R & D Dhanjisha & B Kharas & P.**

741-13—Captain and V, Bibi Shah Jehan Begum v Essak Sulleman Patka, Ard H D and Co.

967-12—Mulji K & Th the Advocate General of Bombay v. Bai Noni & ors **Tyabji D & Co.**

813-13—Bicknell M R and Co Esmailji widow Vallibhoy and ors v. Maneckbai widow and ors. Jeh S M and H.

255-14—**Mulji & Th R D Sethna v. Moosa Haji Essa & ors Mulji & Th Sunderdas & Co. (for a pauper) Dikshet & P (for a pauper) In Person (paupers).**

BEGGING IN TNE STREDTS.

A MENDICANTS APPEAL.

An interesting appeal has been filed the Rangoon Chief Court by Mr. V. N. Sivaya, in the matter of King-Emperor vs. Sadalisin Swamy, a mendicant. The accused the appellant was convicted by Bench of Honorary Magistrates Rangoon, on a charge of begging under section 41 A. of Act IV of 1899, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. The petition stated, among other matters, that the petitioner was a native of the village of Bhiliampore, in the Madras Presidency. He was a member of the particular sect. of Vishnuvan known as Sathatta, which means that they did not worship any objects made with hands or elements of nature such as the sun or moon, but that he was a worshipper of the deity, Vishnu. Petitioner lived by singing the praises of Vishnu, and by teaching the Vaishnava religion and by singing Telugu verses from the Vedas. The members of the sect to which petitioner belonged were also acquainted with Hindu artrology, and to the best of their knowledge could read horoscopes and explain or interpret them. Petitioner's sect acted as priests, and followed no other professions except those set out in the petition. He applied for a revision on the following grounds: (1) Though he lived on alms and charity, he ought not to be convicted as a beggar on the road. (2) The class of people to which the petitioner belongs, being religious mendicants, he ought not to be classed as a beggar on the road and convicted.

THE BRAIN FEVER BIRD,

In the "Madras Mail" "Strepsilas" supplies the following interesting information regarding this curious Indianbird:—

The real brain-fever bird (*Hierococcyx varieus*)is a cuckoo and may be heard in Madras occasionally in the beginning of the hot weather, in April and May. The call of this bird is a distinct "brain-fever," brain-fever" in a shrill rising crescendo note. Madrassis, with their usual benightedness, have dubbed the koel (*Eudynamis honorata*) another cuckoo, as the brain fever bird, but this is not correct. The call of the male koel is "koel, koel, koel" or "who are you, who, are you" occasionally rising in a slower and more mellow crescendo than the brain fever bird's call. The koel is very common in Madras and is at present persistent in its maddening vociferations. The hot weather is not conducive for such harsh reiterations of "Who are you, who are you?" although these birds are often kept caged by natives of India, who admire their rich melodious call-notes!! The bird described by "W.R.M." with a peculiar monotonous cry, "thump, thump, thump," is the common crimson-breasted barbet ("*Xantholoema hoematocephala*"), popularly and most appropriately called the "coppersmith." A chorus of two or three of these birds closely resembles the sound made by coppersmiths' hammering their metallic vessels.

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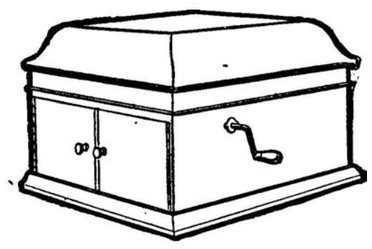

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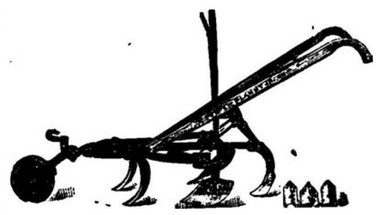

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THE PRISONER'S LEISURE

A PLAN TO MAKE USE OF IT.

The prisoner who is smart and steady at his task-work deserves a decent share of relaxation, says the "Westminster Gazette." He even deserves the compliment of being invited to do something that he might be expected to do well. This in itself, in a convict prison, would be quite unusual. No warder who tries to teach shoemaking to a middle-aged banker or tailoring to a middle-aged solicitor, or bricklaying to a middle-aged parson, or plumbing to a middle-aged grocer, looks for anything but a bungled job. Teachers and pupils alike, says Jabez Balfour (who was put to half a dozen trades in turn) "regard their work as a delusion and a farce." Prison labour is, however, a difficult and complex problem, and authority is not wholly to be blamed for having made rather considerable mess of it; but this is not at present the question. Something better might be done with and for the prisoner when his penal task is finished.

A prison chaplain of twenty-five years' experience, giving evidence to a departmental committee about the general life of prison, said:—"After twelve months it becomes very monotonous." But in a convict prison your sentence cannot be shorter than three years, and—if a very well-meaning judge be on the bench—it may conceivably run to twenty. Are there any proper ways in which this deadening and dangerous monotony may be relieved? It is the real cause of most of the serious disturbances in prison. Viewed in this light, the question bears upon the value of punishment. It touches on the health and well-conditioned existence of the prisoner, and untimately, therefore, on his usefulness to the State.

Let him do something in his leisure that he would not ask to do in working-time.

He is not, it is fair to say, quite resourceless. There is a library for his use; and the libraries in all the larger prisons—local as well as convict—are nowadays sensibly and generously stocked. Illiteracy in the cell is rare at present, but not everyone is a reader. Is he a writer, then? In this case his implements are slate and pencil, which remove us to Year I., before the Education Act. What the prisoner commits to his slate to-night he must wipe out to-morrow if he wants to write again. Some prisoners do this, training the memory as they go. Wilde's "De Profundis" owes something to his special privilege of pen, ink, and paper. In the matter of literature coming straight out of prison there is a gap untilled between this work and John Mitchel's "Jail Journal" (a great piece of literature)—and Mitchel, of course wrote surreptitiously.

Set aside what is done on the slate, and the occasional letters that a convict of good behaviour is allowed to send to relatives or friends, and all other writing in prison is surreptitious. Some of this is obscene, some is merely silly, and some is concerned with plans of escape. At Usk two years ago details were discovered of a plot to break from the gaol, all of which had been confided to the margins of leaves torn from hymn-books. An informer in the gang gave the scheme away.

It is pathetic to reflect on the silent, subterranean activities of the cell; harmless as for the most part they are. A glimpse of them—a wonderful glimpse—is afforded in Lombroso's "Palimpsestes des Prisons." This unique treatise, which has escaped the notice of English translators, reveals to us the workings of the convict's mind in all its hidden ways, and is a psychological document of real significance. "Walls, drinking-vessels, planks of the prisoners' beds," says Lombroso, "margins of books, medicine wrappers, and even the unstable sands of the exercise-grounds, and the uniform in which the prisoner is garbed, supply him with a surface on which to imprint his thoughts and feelings." "Prison Palimpsests" is, in brief, the most extraordinary collection in existence of inscriptions and documents conveying the inmost thoughts of prisoners, and their opinions on prison life, penalties, morality, &c.

But this varied effort is all of the clandestine sort; has no legitimate authority. Can we not, so far as the leisure of the prisoner goes, improve on this a little? Can we not attempt to develop under sanction talents that authority ignores or stifles?

There is or should be so little of mere sentiment in the question that for advice on it we ought to look no farther than to the persons who have been in prison. But they have none to offer us. Is this strange? Not in the least. No English convict ever dreams of being asked to make a natural use of the native talent he may own. In the prison literature of the past forty years (the bulk is not great, but included in it are a few critical works of value and distinction) there is much shrewd notice of penal labour, but not a word as to what might be done to develop the skill of the prisoner outside the workshop, the quarry, or the bog. Such is the repressive force of imprisonment that this notion is foreign to the convict's mind

A Russian political prisoner puts us at once on the right track. In a book called "The Russian Bastille," I. I. Youvatshev writes of his captivity in the Schluesselburg Fortress. It is a singularly beautiful revelation of the mind of a gentle, refined, and philosophic prisoner, tried unavailingly by the congregated pains of penal servitude and exile. He says, on the subject under notice:—

"But why should so much intellectual labour and energy be lost? Why should we not be asked to translate books for print? Why not occupy us with statistical and economical problems? Why not make use of the work and capacities of the prisoners? There is a vast difference between work done simply for the sake of passing the time and that accomplished in the consciousness that it will not be lost, but made use of for the public benefit. Not only should our labour be utilised, but also our talents developed. Time, they say, is the best genius. I am convinced that if every prisoner were provided, according to his wish and inclination, with a musical instrument, colours, clay, or a pen, musicians, painters, sculptors, and authors would develop among them. One cannot go very far with a slate. How beautiful, how wonderful the remarks I have transcribed on it! To-morrow I must wipe everything out, making room for new notes. And thus the work of many days is consigned to Lethe."

It would be idle, so far as the English convict is concerned, to look for all or half the results that Youvatshev anticipates. The Russians are a more broadly human people than any other European race, and have in general a far greater quickness of apprehension. On a certain small proportion of the inmates of a convict prison any humane or rational scheme of recreative industries would doubtless be cast away. Doubtless also the multifarious talent to be found in all these places is more considerable than we realise: why not try to turn it to account, in the convict's interest as well as in our own? Some few years ago an illustrated article was published in a magazine, on "Art in the Prison Cell," showing how ingeniously prisoners will work in secret to make any trifling thing for their own amusement. Pictures were given of photograph frames, caskets, statues, vases, and even boots and shoes, made out of bread, porridge, paper, and potato peelings. Some of the little things were very delicately modelled and finished off—and no doubt most of the prisoners who had fashioned them had been punished for their artistry. The conventional objection is raised that it is unsafe to allow prisoners to carry tools into their cells. But in the old French prisons of the *Bagnes* (the successors of the galleys) the prisoner in his leisure hours was allowed to work at all kinds of little knick-knacks, which he sold to visitors; and his industrial instrument, whatever it might be, was seldom used as a weapon of offence. Peterborough Museum, is, however, the spot to visit. Here is treasure the most diversified, gathered at sundry times, by sundry means, from the studios of prison. There is no other such collection in the world; it would be a fortune to a curio-dealer; and every piece in it traces to our first great Prison of War at Norman Cross. At Norman Cross we began to receive the prisoners gathered on many fields in our campaigns against Napoleon; in these barracks some of them were penned for five, seven, and ten years; and the accidents of time have transferred to the Peterborough Museum an immense quantity of specimens—unique in their way—of the work which beguiled their day-long leisure. There are things in straw, wood, bone, and paper, that would enrich the cabinets of collectors; models of the guillotine, models of theatres, emblematic groups, work-boxes, dressing boxes, screens, tea-caddies, desks, cabinets astonishing products of skill in handicraft, when one perceives the poverty of the material (bone, for instance, retrieved from the daily ration!) and remembers the simple tools of the artists. There must be at least five hundred specimens preserved at Peterborough, and many thousands must have passed out of Norman Cross. All these things were sold by the prisoners of war for the good of their own pockets, and much money travelled by post from the prison to needy homes in France. Some certain number of prisoners in English convict establishments would gladly sweat out their little leisure for the profit of wives and children.

The suggestion is in no sense premature, and an increasing force of opinion will gradually carry it to the front. To make the task-work of prison profitable is a very difficult matter indeed, though the next twenty-five or thirty years—within which time we shall transform the whole system—will see the problem settled. But to create, once for all, the possibilities of the prisoner's leisure, with every hope of a balance on the right side, is a venture that might be tried to-morrow.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER BARON HENRI DE ROTHSCHILD.

PARIS BOULEVARD SCENE.

Towards two o'clock on the morning of June 21, as Baron Henri de Rothschild was strolling with Dr. Zadoc Khan down the Boulevard des Capucines after a gala performance at the Opera for the benefit of M. Antoine, an extraordinary attempt was made to murder him, says the Paris correspondent of "The Standard."

As the pair reached the corner of the Rue Edouard VII. the doctor stepped to the kerb to hail a taxi-cab, as he did so an old man suddenly advanced in front of the Baron and fired a revolver point blank at him. Hearing the report the doctor turned, but slipped and fell on the pavement, whilst the Baron vigorously used his cane upon his aggressor, who emptied the four other chambers without effect.

The man at once made off, but the noise of the shooting had attracted a few passers-by and some firemen from Olympia, who started in pursuit and soon caught him.

The Baron was taken to his home in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, where it was found that the bullet had struck the thigh-bone and was lying just beneath the skin, and it was extracted at nine o'clock the same morning. The woull is quite insignificant, as it happens, but hadt he agressor been coder or more ustd to pistols the result might have been very different, as he admitted that he "saw red," and shot to kill.

DAIRYMAN'S GRIEVANCE.

The Baron's assailant is a dairyman named Prudhon, aged sixty-five, a white-haired mouse-like old man, whose family are in despair at the act which even now they are scarcely able to believe he has committed. His motive was a long-standing grievance, because when he had a shop and was doing very well in the Rue d'Artois the Baron opened one of his new dairies for cheap pure milk in the Avenue Friedland, and quickly ruined his business. Moving across the river Prudhon started again, and again another Rothschild dairy was set up close by, with the same result. Prudhon consequently lost almost all his money, and started brooding on his "wrongs," dreaming only of vengeance, with the result that when he saw the Baron he instantly seized his chance.

The man's wife is all the more astonished at his crime as she was unaware that he possessed a revolver, which he seems to have purchased last week on the instalment system. He had never before fired a pistol in his life. Quite accidentally Prudhon stayed to watch the brilliant audience leaving the Opera, after which he trudged towards the Madeleine. He had no previous idea of shooting the Baron that night.

It seems strange that the charitable enterprise out of which the Baron made nothing, and with which he is no longer connected should have been converted into a pretext for trying to kill a public benefactor. Prudhon's wife says that he would not hurt a fly, but he is excitable, and reads too many newspapers. He lost about £1,200 through the Baron's competition, and his head was apparently turned by reading Socialist articles on the "evil rich," and so forth. He had already threatened to waylay and kill the Baron at the doors of the cemetery after the funeral of Baron Gustave de Rothschild two years ago, when he was cautioned by the police.

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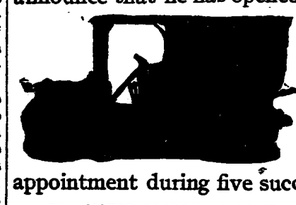

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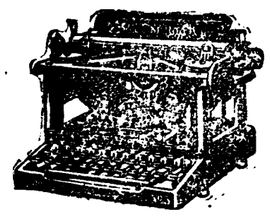

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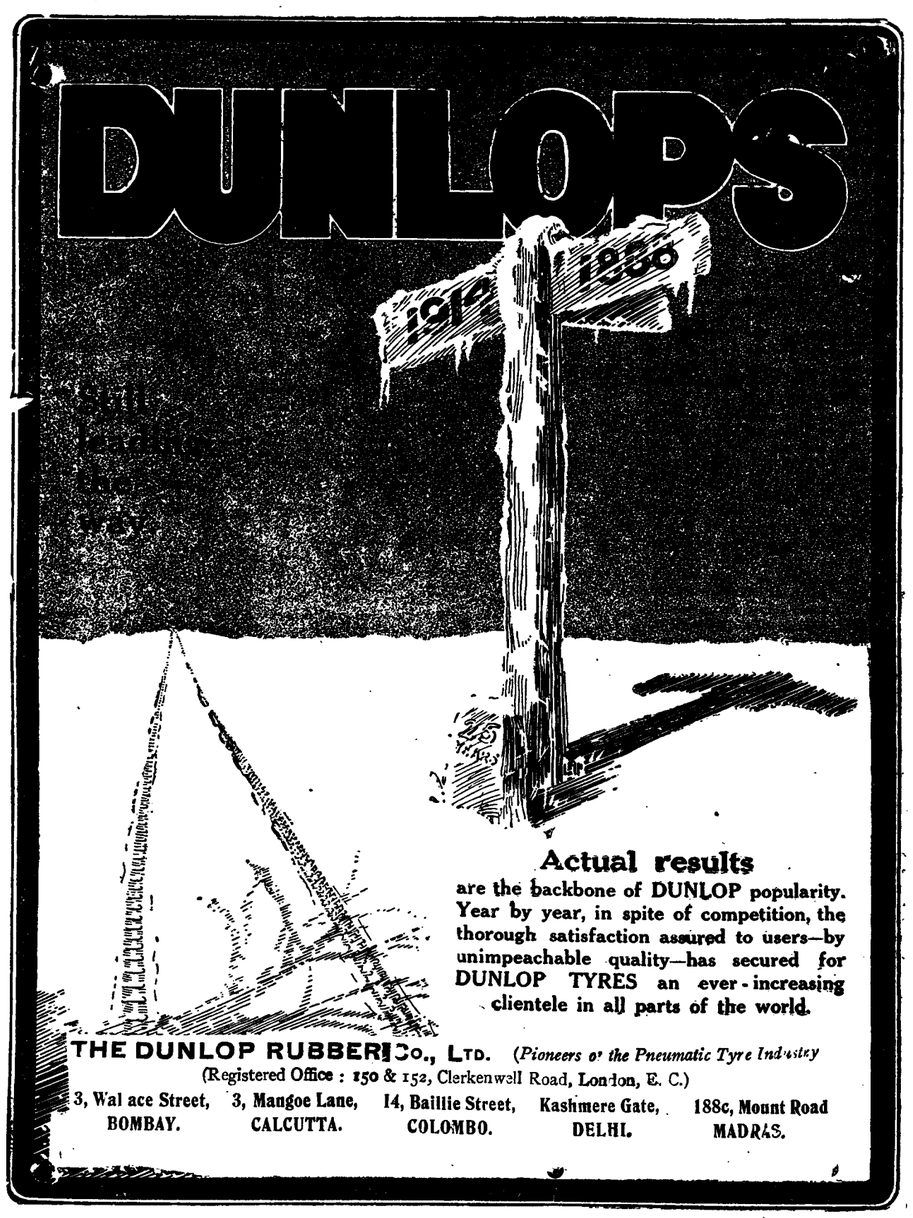

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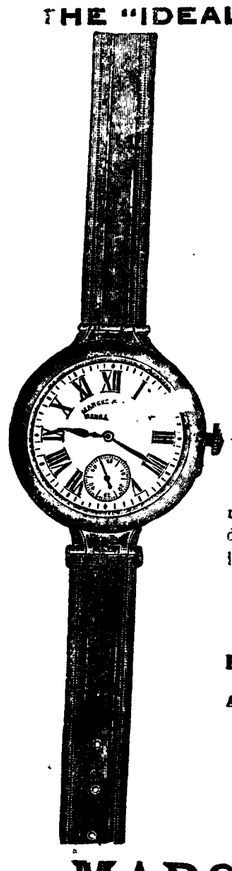

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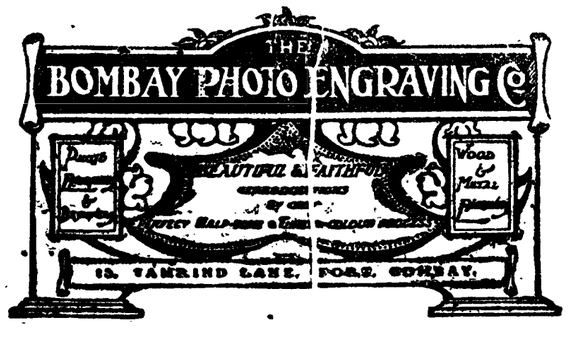

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